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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW of MODERN PARIS, with a GLANCE at the present STATE of SOCIETY and of PUBLIC CHARACTERS in that CAPITAL, in a LETTER from an ANGLO-AMERICAN resident there.

SIR,

YOU have earnestly requested me to give you some general ideas upon the present state of society in Paris, and I shall proceed to gratify you as well as my limited ability and restricted observation will allow.

In reply to your question upon the present State of the National Character of the People, I will observe, that they are not, generally speaking, so urbane and alluring in their manners, as they were twenty-two years since, when you and I first visited that metropolis. From a gay, frivolous, and foppish community, they are metamorphosed into a serious, plain-dressing people, whose manners are, comparatively, repulsive, and sometimes verging upon brutality. Those dreadful excesses which were perpetrated during the stormy periods of their Revolution, have roughened their deportment, and stifled the gentler qualities of their hearts: in their endeavours to imitate John Bull, they have assumed his bluntness, without the accordant sincerity of his nature. Every thing here is externally *anglicised*: the dresses of the men and women are altogether in the English mode; you must recollect that I am speaking of the capital, and not of the provinces, where the habits of the people are nearly the same as heretofore. Such an animal as a *petit-maitre* is very rarely to be seen, yet the principle of a coxcomb is not wholly extinguished, as it is frequently visible in young men, who use spectacles and optical glasses in public, without any imperfection in the visual organs. In the breed and management of their horses they are much improved, and great encouragement is given by the French government to this material point of social improvement. All persons of either sex, who have any pretensions to fashion, ride in the English manner; the ladies on side saddles, and the gentlemen in close boots:

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the enormous jack-boot, which we formerly thought so ridiculous, is now abolished, or confined to the postilions of the heavy diligences, or the couriers of the government.

In the ceremonies and pleasures of the table, the French are not much changed, except that they admit more natural, or unsophisticated, dishes at dinner, than formerly, and dine at a later hour in the day. They have their potage, bouilli roast meats, ragouts, entremets, cakes, fruit, coffee, and liqueurs; taking each about four or five glasses of wine before the introduction of the coffee; and when they have drank the liqueur, the whole party separates, to prepare for the further duties or amusements of the evening. It is not the custom of France, as it is in England, to have the ladies withdraw into a saloon, while the gentlemen enjoy (as they phrase it) the bottle; for your Gallic neighbours very properly believe, in this instance at least, that no enjoyment can be heightened by the absence of beauty, and that the delicate authority of female influence keeps the ruder passions in subordination.

In answer to your question about the present state of *Female Morals* in this capital, I am compelled to observe that they are in a state of great relaxation, not only here, but almost in every part of France, that I have visited; and, indeed, the ceremony of marriage had become of little weight, from the ease and irresponsibility with which its holy ordinances were eluded or subverted by either of the contracting parties. Divorces were obtained upon the most trivial pretexts, but the government have instituted an examination into the abuses of the sacred obligations of wedlock; and it is probable that divorces will not be obtained in future but upon a basis of serious necessity. Before any persons can marry now in France, their names are exhibited by the magistrate in a conspicuous part of the Town-Hall, or Hotel de Ville, of the place where they reside, in order that all interested persons may have an opportunity to forbid the union, upon proper and well-founded representations:

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after

after that ordeal, they are formally contracted and registered by the magistrate, and then publicly-married by their respective priests, in the cathedral, church, or chapel, to which they may belong.

The *Police of Paris* is, I believe, the most comprehensive establishment of that nature that was ever formed in any nation. I cannot give you a detailed, but I will give you a brief idea of its power, privileges, and effect.

The office of the general police is upon the Quai Voltaire, where four counselors of state work every day with the minister of the police, and are charged with the necessary correspondence of the office. The prefecture of the police is situated in the court of the Palace of Justice, where the prefect gives public audience every Monday at noon, to receive the lesser order of complaints. The general police of Paris maintains a vigilant correspondence with all the departments of the French empire, and its orders are enforced with a promptitude that is astonishing. When an alien arrives at a port, or frontier town, in France, he delivers his passport to the secretary of the mayor, who retains it, and, after demanding his occupation, and the name of the place to which he is travelling, he gives the stranger another passport, in which his age and person are accurately described. Upon this official warrant he travels, in a direct line, to the destined place, where he presents himself to the police, and finds his original passport deposited: here he receives a formal permission from the government to reside for a specified period; and, at his departure, he receives his original passport, which enables him to leave the French empire without molestation. All persons who reside in Paris, or any other city in France, are not permitted to change their hotel, or lodgings, without informing the police of their removal, and receiving a new warrant: nor can any *maitre d'hôtel* admit you as a lodger in his house, without informing the police also; as, in case of non-performance, he would be liable to very serious pains and penalties. I think I see your generous nature revolt at such instances of despotism, which are so opposite to the benign spirit of the British constitution, and as unnecessary as disgusting to the loyal disposition of a British subject.

Paris is surrounded by *barrieres*, or gates, which are connected with each other by high walls or strong fences; and

it is impossible to pass through these, at any time, without being liable to a strict personal examination, so that no criminal can escape but with great difficulty; and in some solitary instances where they have contrived to elude the vigilance of the metropolitan police, they have been eventually arrested at the frontier towns, by means of the telegraphic dispatches.

It is also at these gates where they collect the tax called *l'octroi*, which is a species of excise.

All the coachmen, watermen, drivers of chaises, porters, &c. of Paris, receive a number from the police, which they conspicuously wear; and by this measure they are continually liable to punishment for any species of abuse or extortion which they may practise on a native or stranger, in their several vocations: but this species of necessary regulation is confined to the capital, as, in the departments, a foreign traveller experiences as much extortion and indecency of language, as in any other community on earth.

There is also a military police, which has its office on the Quai Voltaire, subordinate to the disposition of the minister.

It is asserted that such a system of *espionage* is kept up in Paris, and all the great towns, that the leading points of conversation in coffee-houses, taverns, theatres, &c. are known to the government; and, when necessary, the declaimers also: but I never saw a direct proof of this assertion, nor indeed any check upon conversation, but what discretion might suggest in any country.

As to the *Musée Napoleon*, or Napoleon Museum, it is impossible to convey to you any idea that would be adequate to the impression which this precious collection of all that is great, rare, and fine in art, so forcibly makes upon any observer who has been refined by education. The *chef d'œuvres* of painting and sculpture; all that remains in preservation of the works of the inimitable Greek sculptors; those breathing marbles which embellished the temples of Athens and Rome, and before which the ancient world bowed, in a spirit of piety as to the semblances of their gods, and in a spirit of enthusiasm as to the semblances of their heroes, are collected and placed in the saloons of the *Louvre*; those superb pictures which ornamented the Vatican of Rome, and the rich gallery of the house of Medici, with those exquisite altar-pieces

pieces which the divine Rafaele executed; the St. Jerome, by Guido; the illustrations of the Christian faith by Titian, Rubens, Dominichino, Morillo, Leonardo da Vinci, N. Poussin, Le Brun, the Caracci, &c. are here associated in one vast display of all perhaps that is attainable by human genius. The eyes of the curious are at first pleasingly fatigued with this sudden burst of imitative radiance. The objects of fascination are too numerous for any to be enjoyed rationally, until the perturbation of astonishment has ceased, and the senses begin their appeal to the judgment, upon the respective excellence of each production of the pencil of art.

The *Musée des Monumens François*, or Collection of French Monuments, is in the *Rue Petits Augustins*, and deposited in the house of that religious order. These venerable remains were chiefly brought from the royal abbey of St. Denis, which was pillaged during the revolution. They are now arranged in order, and form a representation of the state of sculpture in France, during the several ages in which these sepulchres were made.

It is impossible to survey these frail memorials of human grandeur, without feeling sensations of a very melancholy tendency; here some royal dust of the house of the Capets reposes in a state of sequestration from its relative atoms, and removed from that spot, where it was originally deposited and hallowed under the blessing of the church. The monarch, the statesman, the warrior, and the poet, are commingled in a sort of unison with time, but not with each other. Here the meditative wanderer sighs amidst mutilated busts, dishonoured statues, and columns of alabaster, jasper, and porphyry; with correspondent vases, in which perhaps the hearts of innocence and beauty were inclosed. On the tomb of the first Francis, trace the features of that generous prince, whose example polished society, and whose liberality fostered learning, wisdom, and genius. You see the splendid tomb of Cardinal Richelieu, who appears to domineer even in his dust—of the houses of Valois, Montmorenci, and Rochefoucault, *cum multis aliis*, who appear to remind us of what they have been, and as so many silent monitors to vanity—Turenne, Descartes, Colbert, Montensier, Voltaire, Helvetius, and Mirabeau, with Piron, the Aristophanes of France, whose satirical spirit exists in his epitaph:

C'y git Piron, qui fut rien,
Pas même Académicien !

Here lies Piron, who was nothing,
Not even an Academician !

This depository is open to the public every Thursday and Sunday.

The finest garden of Athens was called Keramikos, or the Tilery, taking its name from a tile-manufactory which occupied the place on which they had formed it: and they have named the magnificent palace of the Tuileries at Paris from a similar situation.

On the assumption of authority by Napoleon, he made the Tuileries the seat of government, and by his orders it has since been considerably improved: the interior is sumptuously decorated: he has re-established the chapel, and a theatre is now erecting within its walls. The new works and arrangements are distinguished by taste and magnificence: the hall of audience for the ambassadors, of the privy council, &c. are decorated with appropriate embellishments. During the visit which Pius the Seventh made to Paris, to consecrate Napoleon, his holiness inhabited that part of the palace which is called the Pavilion of Flora. It may not be unworthy of remark, that Buonaparte did not suffer the Pope to crown him, at this ceremony; although such an action would have been deemed the very summit of honour by all precedent Catholic Sovereigns: when the Pope had given his benediction to the imperial diadem, and approached with it, in solemn dignity, up the steps of the temporary throne, in the cathedral of *Nôtre-Dame*, this extraordinary character rose, and, taking the crown briskly from the Holy Father, placed it confidently on his own head.

The gardens of the Tuileries were planned by the celebrated Lenostre, and evidently partake of the false taste of the age in which he lived: but they are progressively improving every month under the auspices of the present court. In the front of the palace they are raising a triumphal arch to commemorate the victories of the emperor; on the top of which his statue is to be placed in a car, drawn by the four celebrated bronze horses which heretofore decorated St. Mark's at Venice. The Parade which runs between this martial monument and the palace, is enclosed with iron rails, and without is the *Place Carrousel*.

It is ordered by Napoleon that all the interme-

intermediate streets between the Carrousel and the Louvre shall be demolished, and that another galley, corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, which extends from the palace of the Tuileries to the palace of the Louvre, shall be built, with an open arcade. The ultimate intention of this order, is to form a vast parade, on which the emperor may be enabled to pass in review a body of troops, to the amount of one hundred thousand men, comprehending cavalry and infantry!

The Palace of the *Louvre* is, beyond contradiction, the most elegantly constructed building in Paris.

It is now undergoing a thorough repair, after being suffered to decay in neglect for a century and a half. When wholly repaired, it will be consecrated to the arts and sciences. The museum of pictures will continue to occupy the great gallery: that of statues will be much enlarged. The imperial library will be removed from the Rue Richelieu to this place. The cabinets of medals, antiques and prints, will fill the upper apartments; and the rest of this superb palace will be dedicated to the reception of any curious specimens of art and taste which may appertain to the nation.

In the interior of the *Hôtel des Invalides*, are seen the sword of the Great Frederick of Prussia, with the busts of Condé, Turenne, Saxe, Desaix, Kleber, Dugomier, &c.

It is from the front court of the Invalids, that they occasionally make those discharges of artillery, which signify the successes of the French armies to the people of Paris.

The bridges of Paris are numerous. I shall only mention those which have been lately built.

Le Pont des Arts, or the Bridge of Arts, was thrown over the Seine in 1804: the foundations are of stone, and the superstructure of cast iron: it is the first bridge of this kind which has been made in France. It is situated between the centre of the palace of the Louvre, and the College of the Four Nations, on the opposite bank of the Seine. Each foot-passenger (as no carriage can pass) pays one *sol* on passing: it is ornamented on each side with orange trees, citrons, lilies, roses, &c. which perfume the air, while you walk or sit, as there are chairs provided for those, who chuse to enjoy the summer breezes in this enchanting situation.

Le Pont d'Austerlitz, or the Bridge of

Austerlitz (thus named in commemoration of the battle which was fought between the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and France, near that town), is likewise made of cast iron. It connects the Boulevards of Bourdon, with the boulevards of the Garden of Plants, and by this means forms a circular road around Paris.

They are now building another bridge of stone, which leads from the middle of the Champ de Mars, to the great road between Paris, St. Cloud and Versailles.

They have nearly seventy *Fountains* at Paris, some of which are supplied from the waters of the Seine, and the others from the water of Arcueil.

The present government of Paris, is augmenting the number of fountains, in every direction, which is an improvement of the highest importance, as it promotes the cleanliness of the city, and the health of its inhabitants. As the Parisians have not the same advantages resulting from water-works, as the Londoners enjoy, they are compelled to resort to the supply of public fountains, which is the best substitute their situation will afford.

Le Jardin des Plantes, or Botanical Garden of Plants, is an assemblage of all the plants, exotic and indigenous, which it has been in the power of the professors to collect. This establishment began under the reign of Louis XIII. by Guy de la Brosse, his physician, who received every possible encouragement from the ministers Mazarine and Colbert. In 1640, he gave the first public lecture on botany, and soon after this Garden assumed the title of Hortus Regius, or Royal Garden. In 1739, the king named Leclerc de Buffon president; and it was under the superintendence of this great and learned man that the Garden of Plants became the richest collection of minerals and vegetables in Europe. M. Buffon neglected nothing in his attempts to methodize this important study, for which he has been called the French Pliny. Pliny had made a comparative scale between men and beasts, in which the advantages remained with the latter; but Buffon raised man to his proper glorious eminence, in a work which will eternize his name.

In the amphitheatre of this charming and interesting place, lectures on botany, chemistry, anatomy, and surgery, are delivered by professors, on terms at once liberal and encouraging to the students of all nations.

In the upper part of the garden there is a superb collection of subjects of natural history

history, which is opened for the inspection of the Parisians, every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, in the evenings; but this collection is not equal to what the Leverian Museum was in London, before the negligence of the nation suffered it to be dispersed and destroyed!

In the higher part of the garden, which consists of forty acres, they have an aviary for birds of every species, and near it a menagerie for foreign beasts of the tame kind. At the lower end of the garden there is a collection of ferocious animals, which are likewise exhibited to the public, on the same days, proper persons being appointed by the government to explain the objects, and preserve decorum.

The *Palais de Tribunat* was formerly celebrated under the name of the *Palais Royal*. The palace was built by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1636, and was then called *le Palais Richelieu*; but falling into the possession of the crown by the will of the cardinal, Anne of Austria came to inhabit it with Louis the XIVth. from which event, it received the name *Palais Royal*, or the Royal Palace. At the death of Louis XIV. it passed into the family of Orleans, who occupied it until 1794. The late duke caused the formation of those superb arcades, galleries and gardens, which are the admiration of all the world. In 1802, they fitted up here the hall for the sittings of the Tribunat, from which it derives its present designation.

This seducing place, is to Paris, what Paris is to the continent, the centre and focus of luxurious accommodation. Here the arts are multiplied in endless succession; the painter, the engraver, the modeller, the watchmaker, the enameller, the milliner, the perfumer, the chemist, the optician, the feather-maker, &c. exert every nerve, and exhaust every artifice to attract the gazing passenger; and make, even the miser undraw his purse-strings in trembling extacy, to purchase some brilliant bauble, which his understanding might scorn, when reflecting on the real wants of man.

From the going down of the sun till midnight, this place seems like the high fair of vanity; our ears are saluted with music of every kind: the coffee-houses are filled with noisy politicians, who affect to predict and regulate the destiny of kingdoms, whilst they are unassured of a dinner on the ensuing day. The *beau-monde* parade in the garish ostentation, solicitous merely to be seen, and not to see. The variegated lamps, in fanciful

confusion, dazzle the senses; while the painted daughters of Venus encircle you, with smiles and meretricious argument to lead you to their bowers, where Pleasure beckons at the gate, and Repentance terminates the scene.

In the cellars, or subterraneous saloons, you are entertained with conjurers exhibiting their deceptive arts: negroes beating the tambourin: dancing girls: tumbling boys: ventriloquists, and dramatic exhibitions, not of the first class, it may be supposed; but they previously claim our indulgence, by the following apt motto:—“*Jugez nous par notre zele, et non par le talent*”—“Judge us by our zeal, and not by our ability;” which is a modest intimation, that might suit other theatres, as well as the minor spectacles in this place.

In the galleries of this palace, we find people busied at billiards, cards, and every game of skill and hazard, by which the wiley adventurer who is unencumbered with a patrimony, can raise a fund: but it is generally at the expence of young gentlemen, who think that candour consists in expression, and honour in appearances: and who discover eventually there are but two parties who play, viz. those who *will* win, and those who *must* lose!

The Libraries of Paris, are well furnished. The principal is the Imperial Library in Rue Richelieu, which is open to the public every Tuesday and Friday, and to men of letters every day. King John collected the first elements of this library. Charles V. methodized and added to it, but it became considerable under the great Colbert, who caused this building to be raised, for the purpose of augmenting it, and giving it an air of national dignity. They have preserved here, the original letters of Henry IV. to la belle d'Estrées, and some MSS. of Louis XIV.

Besides this, there are the libraries at the College Mazarine, the Library of the Institute, and the Library of the Arsenal, all of which are open to the public.

I forgot to notice that the Imperial Library has been much enlarged by the present emperor, who has enriched it with a great number of valuable MSS. and books brought from conquered nations.

There are twenty-four theatres at Paris, and they are all crowded on holidays, and particularly on Sundays. As it is indispensable to give the Parisians much novelty, these theatres are supplied by a legion of authors, amounting

amounting (in 1804) to two thousand one hundred and forty-two; comprehending tragic and comic poets, melodramatists, monodramatists, vaudevillists, parodists and pantomimists. Some of their pieces are so successful, as to draw full houses, for one hundred and fifty nights, in a season, although the vast majority soon sunk into oblivion. The pieces are approved, or rejected, by a literary committee of three censors, appointed by the government, who are unconnected with the parties: nor is it in the power of a manager to cashier a performer of merit, without an appeal to these commissioners. When an actor or actress of celebrity becomes superannuated, they are pensioned by the government, who properly think, that those who have contributed to the public pleasures, should be sustained, in the decay of nature, by public gratitude.

Théâtre François, or French Theatre, is now in the Rue Richelieu, or, according to the republican nomenclature, *Rue de la Loi*. This dramatic establishment, which is the most classical of its kind, in France, began at the *Hotel Bourgogne*, *Rue Mauconseil*, in 1548. The great Moliere belonged to it in 1650. They act here the most finished productions of the Gallic Muse, which are not, at this period, in a state of enviable perfection. I saw here several new historical dramas, fraught with such anachronisms as a school-boy might correct. The performers in general, possess merit; but we look in vain, among their dramatic authors, for any equal to the distinguished writer and orator, who is one of the chief ornaments of the British senate.

Académie Imperiale de Musique, or Imperial Musical Academy, is in the middle of the same street. This magnificent establishment is somewhat similar to your opera house, with this essential difference, that the operas of Paris are given in the vernacular tongue, whilst those of London are in Italian: so that the former are understood by all the auditors, and the latter by not more than one in an hundred. They have the good sense to prefer the Italian and German music to the French, which is commonly contemptible, with the exception of the productions of Grétry, and a few other composers. But the opera of Paris, like that with you, is only a secondary object with the public, as it is the excellence of the ballets, or dances, which attract their notice, and, as the superiority of the French, in dancing, remains uncontested, I shall merely observe, that Vestris, whom

we remember to have been recognized, as "the God of Dance," is now shorn of his beams, by another capering deity ycleped Duport!

The first appearance of Signora Catalani in Paris, was at this theatre, and on the night appropriated for her benefit, all the tickets for the boxes were sold at the enormous price of six *louis d'ors* each. The imperial family was present, and the house was very full.

Opera Comique National, is in the Passage Feydeau. It is on this theatre, where they exclusively act such national operas as are correspondent with your "Love in a Village," "Inkle and Yarico," &c.

Théâtre Louvois, or *Théâtre de l'Impératrice*, is in Rue de Louvois. The remnant of the Italian comedians are allowed to perform at this place, twice in each week.

Théâtre Vaudeville, *rue de Chartres*.

Théâtre Montansier, is situated under the galleries of the Palais du Tribunat, and was formerly called *le Théâtre des Beaujolais*, in compliment to the Orleans family. Here they perform operas, and minor comedies.

Théâtre Olympique, *rue de la Victoire*.

Théâtre de la Porte-Saint Martin is on the Boulevard St. Martin. The grand opera of Paris was formerly performed at this theatre, where I saw the splendid *Tartare* of Beaumarchais, acted before the royal family of Louis the Sixteenth, about twenty-two years ago.

Théâtre de la Gaîté, is on the Boulevard du Temple; this is the most ancient and most perfect of the theatres, where they perform sentimental pieces.

Théâtre de L'Ambigu-Comique, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théâtre de la Cité.—This is a new theatre, built during the revolution, on the spot where the church of Saint Bartholomew once stood; and which was demolished by the Parisians, for the abhorrence which they bore to the name of that Saint, under whose auspices the cruel murders of Coligny and the other protestants began. It is situated immediately opposite to the Palace of Justice.

Théâtre des Delassements, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théâtre de Moliere, is in the Rue St. Martin.

Théâtre Maraux, is in the Rue Saint Antoine.

Théâtre

Théâtre des Jeunes Artistes, is in the Rue de Bondé.

Théâtre sans Pretention, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théâtre des Variétés Amusantes, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théâtre des Jeunes Elèves, is in the Rue Thionville, formerly Rue Dauphin.

Théâtre de la Rue du Bacq.

Théâtre de la Vielle-rue du Temple.

Théâtre des Danseurs Voltigeurs, is on the Boulevard du Temple. Here they tumble, and dance on the slack and tight rope.

Théâtre des Jeunes Comédiens, is in the jardin des Capucines, or garden of the Capuchin convent.

Théâtre des Ombres Chinoises, is in the Palais du Tribunat.

Théâtre Mécannique, is in the Rue Neuve-de-la-Fontaine. This is an exhibition somewhat similar to the *Eidophusicon*, which was given in London about fourteen years ago. They represent the rising and setting of the sun; the effects of a storm by sea and land, &c.

The prices of admission are, in general, one-third less than in London.

The most frequented of their *Public Gardens* is Tivoli, which is in the Rue Saint Lazare, and formerly belonged to Boutin the financier. This was the first garden which was made public. Here they exhibit fireworks, and have an orchestra well filled with instrumental performers. The price of entrance is three francs, or an English half crown.

The Garden of Frascati is on the Boulevard Italien. This is the favourite summer promenade of all the voluptuous idlers of Paris, of both sexes. But neither this place, nor Tivoli, is to be compared with your Vauxhall gardens; the delights of which are more in consonance with good sense than are to be found in any other public garden that I have seen in any part of the universe.

In the Garden of the Capuchins, on the Boulevard L'Antin, are to be seen *Comédiens les Marronettes & Fantocini*, or Puppet-shews, in the French and Italian manner; an amphitheatre *d'équitation*, or horse-riding; another for dancers; *Funambules*, or rope-dancers; *des Escamoteurs*, or jugglers. Here you may behold *la Puce savante*, or the learned Flea; the sacrifice of Jephtha; *L'Ane savant*, or the erudite Ass; the Tiger of Bengal; *le concert hydraulique*, or water concert, &c. &c.

The public gardens, where all are privileged to enter without payment, on the

observance of good manners, are the Tuileries, the *Champs-Élysées*, or Elysian fields; the *Jardin Soufise*; the *Jardin Paphos*; the Garden of the Luxembourg; the Botanic Garden; the Garden of the Arsenal, &c.

At present there are twenty-two newspapers published in Paris, and each department has its proportionate number. The *Moniteur* of Paris is the paper in which are first published all the official notifications of the government. Each paper, and every species of book, or pamphlet, is subject to a censorial inspection previous to publication.

The *Boulevards of Paris* formed in the earlier ages the bulwarks of the city: they are now continued entirely round Paris, and make perhaps the most variegated and pleasant scene of perambulation in the world. It is scarcely possible to convey an adequate description of this amusing scene, especially of that interesting part which lies between *Place Concorde* and the *Rue Saint Antoine*.

Place Concorde, heretofore known by the name of *Place Louis quinze*, is the spot where the late King and Queen were guillotined, and, eventually, a great number of those who had voted for the death of this benevolent Sovereign. The same loathsome machine is now used for the common malefactors in the *Place de Greve*. The remains of Louis and Antoinette were thrown, with quick lime, into a rude grave made in the cemetery of the Magdalens, where they are now making a foundation for an immense monument to the honour of the grand armies of France. Here, by a rational inference, it may be supposed, that the dust of this royal pair will constitute a part of that cement which is now binding the marble bases of this temple.

—How strongly this illustrates the reasoning of the immortal Shakespeare:—

“Imperial Caesar dead, and turn'd to clay,
May stop a hole, to keep the wind away.”

The road of the Boulevard is wide and well preserved, and each of the foot-paths is lined with trees, which form a most agreeable shelter from the heat of the sun, during the summer months. I have already enumerated the theatres which are on the Boulevards: in addition to which there are panoramas, gardens, hot and cold baths, greenhouses, over which they announce the enjoyment of “an eternal spring.” *Le Caffé estaminet*, where you can enjoy your pipe, and coffee-houses for tea, where you can-

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not. The surprising Furioso, the tumbler, dances before you on the tight and slack rope, with more boldness and agility than Richer, but not so easy and pleasing; whilst on the other hand you may see feats of horsemanship by Franconi, although very inferior to the graceful exertions of the younger Astley. Here are conjurors, who sell fortunate numbers in the lottery for two sols each, who have not interest enough with Fortune to procure a decent coat for themselves; and prophesying Sybils, who cannot divine at what moment the police will dissolve their spells, and chain their own persons in durance vile. In the evening you hear a concert in every avenue, and are regaled at the corner of a street by a rugged minstrel, singing "the delights of rural love," who has crawled from a starving family in the fauxbourg Saint Denis, to gather sustenance for his offspring. You are stunned with vociferation "to walk in," and see the facetious Mr. Punch and his accommodating spouse; the Giant and the Dwarf; the celebrated Fire-eater from Lapland; Dutch Birds taking a fort by storm; the Court of King Solomon in all its glory; and the Monkey shaving the Cat.

When you are disposed to retire from this noisy scene, you are civilly desired to occupy a chair, for one sol, where you may lounge and meditate, or participate in the conversation of surrounding belles; as the ladies in France will engage in discourse with a well-bred man, without the dread of contamination from the interchange of polished sentiments.

To sum up all in a few words, the Boulevards of Paris is one continued fair, where all ages, sexes, conditions, and nations, appear to unite, to pass the vacant hours in chequered gaiety, and reduce the claims of want through the medium of pleasure.

I have now conveyed to you a tolerably correct idea of the present state of Paris, but here the pleasant part of the description ends; the departments of France are truly miserable, on a comparison with the counties of England. It is impossible to stop at a town, or village, in the interior of France, without being nearly overwhelmed with beggars, who importune you for money with unceasing yells; and whose squalid appearance shocks your feelings. Nor is the appearance of France so beautifully variegated, nor so luxuriantly fruitful, as England. The climate is fine and moderate, and, in the southern parts, more

genial than in England, at least for a valetudinarian; but for rural imagery, superb pleasure-grounds, wholesome beverage, excellent viands, free argument, and honest manners, give me old England, which is, and I hope ever will be, the seat of independence, and the garden of the world.

You have desired me to give you an idea respecting the general character of the present *Emperor of the French*, and of the leading personages of St. Cloud, and I will endeavour to present you with a slight sketch of the parties.

Napoleon is about five feet five inches in height, well made, and somewhat muscular: it has been observed that, notwithstanding his fatigues, he has a tendency to be corpulent. His complexion is a pale olive; his eyes piercing; his hair brown, cut short, and uniformly unpowdered. He seldom smiles, and is, in the natural disposition of his mind, impetuous; but he corrects this habit by a powerful command of his passions. He is very abstemious, takes snuff abundantly, and remains at dinner with the imperial family but *thirty minutes*, when they dine *en famille*. He eats of the plainest food, drinks four or five glasses of wine, takes his coffee (of which he is extremely fond), and departs. He passes the evening in visiting the lycæums, or places of public gratuitous education (of which Paris and its environs are full); examines the scholars personally; enters newly-established manufactories, and, when he deems the inventor worthy, invests him with the insignia of the legion of honour, which he frequently takes from his own coat, for that purpose. On his return to St. Cloud, if in the country, or to the Tuileries, if in town, he hears a concert, converses with his family, takes a slight repast, and retires to bed about eleven o'clock. In the morning he rises commonly with the lark, goes to his private cabinet, and examines written documents upon the affairs of state, or representations from all the ministers, both domestic and foreign: inscribes a concise resolution upon each; to be delivered to the proper officers in the course of the morning. In all these duties he is as regular as Time itself; and even when encamped in the field of battle, I am informed that he pursues the same system upon a narrower basis. At six or seven o'clock he rings for his coffee, and then dresses himself for the day: his dress, on ordinary occasions, is a blue undress uniform, with white

white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches; military boots; a cocked hat, with a small cockade, placed on the very rim, a sword and the order of the legion of honour, suspended by a red ribbon from his button-hole. I should inform you, that no person enters his cabinet but his pages, and those only when he is present; and when he departs, he takes the key in his pocket.

His library is fitted up in the English taste, and rather plain than otherwise; it is decorated with marble busts of great men, among which you find those of the late regretted Mr. Fox, and the immortal Nelson. The emperor had a great personal esteem for Mr. Fox, and treated him, while that illustrious patriot remained in Paris, with the most conciliating attention. I am told that he has remarked that Mr. Fox was to Great Britain, what Cassandra was to the Trajans, always telling truths, but, unfortunately, never believed.

I carried my curiosity so far, as to take measures to learn what books this extraordinary character was fond of perusing, and found that Ossian's Poems, (well translated into Italian), the works of Newton and Leibnitz; Smith, on the Wealth of Nations; the works of Montesquieu: Tacitus, Guiccardini, &c. formed the leading articles with which he amused or informed himself in his leisure hours; if such an active mind can be supposed to have any leisure.

To indulge the curiosity of those natives and foreigners, whose rank and talents do not entitle them to an introduction at court, he takes an airing every Sunday evening in the gardens of St. Cloud, with the empress, the imperial family, and his marshals: and I have observed that his attendant Mameluke is uniformly behind his person; and I was told that he sleeps at the entrance of his apartment, or tent, when he is on duty from the capital.

It cannot be denied that he is indebted for a great portion of his success, both in the cabinet and the field, to that judgment which he has displayed in selecting his ministers and officers, all of whom have been advanced for their individual merit. He has sometimes listened to the recommendation of distinguished persons, in filling up civil vacancies of little importance, but never any other. Marshal Augereau is the son of a grocer at Paris; Marshal Lefebvre is the son of an inn-keeper. General Vandamme was a taylor in Brabant, and a

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great majority of the rest were of the same description.

Napoleon endeavours, by every species of artificial attention, to acquire and retain the good will of his army. He never suffers an officer to strike a soldier, on any pretence whatever: their punishments are through the medium of shame, privations, or death. In England, the citizen and soldier run parallel in their interests; but in France, the soldier is paramount in authority to the citizen: and this partiality is perhaps necessary in a government, which owes the acquirement and consolidation of its power to the zeal and fidelity of the national armies.

His ambition is boundless, and seems to swell and extend in proportion as it is opposed! If it is asked, has he any political enemies in France? I would answer, truly, many: but the well-connected system of his government precludes all opposition to his will, and even those enemies are becoming less every day, as the brilliancy of his career neutralizes the enmity of those who deprecate his power, by making their national vanity a party to his personal renown*.

His consort Josephine is supposed to be forty-five years old, though, in the Court Calendar of France she is said to have been born in 1768, which is only making her one year older than Napoleon, who was born on the 15th of August 1769. This lady is tall, with a well made person, and an expressive countenance. It is said, that when questioned as to the ancestry of Napoleon, when he became First Consul of France, she quickly replied, "That his father was Mars, and his mother was Fortune."

With the situation of the rest of the Napoleon family, the world are pretty well acquainted. They know that Lucien (who is reported to be a man of ability

* The revenues of France amount to between thirty and forty millions sterling; and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on windows, individuals, door-ways, sign boards, furniture, working patents, as no one is permitted to manufacture in any way, without a patent; custom-house duties, which are now so inconsiderable, as not to pay the salaries; post-horses, lodgers, &c. &c.

The sum total for the annual consumption of food in Paris, according to the last calculation, amounts to 258,640,000 francs, each franc being about ten-pence halfpenny in value. One-sixth part of the population of Paris are classed as paupers.

and erudition) lives in a state of exile, at Tivoli near Rome; the causes of this seclusion are perhaps unknown to any but the parties immediately concerned: many are assigned on the Continent, but none absolutely confirmed.

Joseph Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Naples: his consort is sister to M. Antoine, mayor of Marseilles, who is a worthy and unambitious man.

Louis Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Holland, very much against the will of a majority of the Mynheers, who certainly merit the military rigour which they endure. As the Frogs of Batavia croaked most unreasonably at King Log, they must not complain that Fate has sent them a King Stork.

Jerome Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Westphalia, and is to be married to a daughter of the King of Wirtemberg! I have been in company with this new-fledged monarch, in the United States, where he was accompanied by his wife, the late Miss Patterson of Baltimore, and his physician and secretary. He is a delicately made man, of modest manners, and seemed to me to possess a tolerable understanding; I rather think that "greatness has been thrust upon him," perhaps at the pressing instances of *Madame la Mère* (the Imperial Mother) who is most tenderly attached to this her youngest son.*

Field-Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, is minister of war, and among the first personal favourites of Napoleon. To him is assigned the organization of those vast military plans which originate in his warlike master. At the battle

* In forming the establishment of this young gentleman, we find another glaring instance of ingratitude and baseness. The Abbé Maury, who made the "welkin ring" with praising the high and noble qualities of the royal house of Bourbon, and who was invested with the dignities of a cardinal at Rome, at the express solicitation of the pious aunts of the unhappy Louis the Sixteenth, no sooner found the house of Napoleon imperialized by the Holy Father, than he crawled to Paris, and solicited, and obtained the appointment of Aumonier, or chaplain, to the newly-created prince Jerome, whose family he now sanctifies from the pulpit, at the expence of his benedictions as a priest, and of his integrity as a man! Such a duty in the Cardinal Fesch is in consonance with his received obligations, but in the Cardinal Maury it is disgusting.

of Marengo, this officer, who was second in command, rode up to Bonaparte, when victory was inclining to the Austrians, and exclaimed "General, I fear the day is lost, for the enemy's cavalry have penetrated our right wing." "This is the first time (replied Bonaparte) that I have seen General Berthier in agitation!" on which he galloped off, and placing himself at the head of Desaix's corps of reserve, charged the Austrians, and gained the day.

The present war establishment of France, consists of nearly one million, including the *gens d'armes*, &c. These armies are recruited by an annual levy of 80,000 conscripts, of which 50,000, are raised in the three first months of the year, and 30,000, which are called, the reserve, in the remainder. They are raised by ballot in each department, which furnishes their *quota*, agreeably to their population. All descriptions of persons, excepting the clergy, and registered officers, are liable to this levy, which is selected from those young men who have passed their twentieth year, and not arrived at their twenty-third. When the lot falls on the son of a rich man, from 4 to 15,000 francs are frequently given for a substitute, who must be previously examined and admitted by a military commission in each department. When any of the conscripts are refractory to the marching orders, they are chained together, and sent under an escort to the armies!

M. Champagny is the minister of the interior: to whom is confided the regulation of every thing that leads to the internal prosperity or embellishment of the empire*. He is now raising, under the orders of Napoleon the following superb structures in Paris, viz.

A column in the Place Vendome, to the honour of the French arms; it is to be 150 feet high: in the inside is a spiral staircase, and on the outside are to be placed, many of the cannon which have been taken from the Russians, Austrians, Prussians, Saxons, and other nations. The sides are to be decorated with appropriate sculpture, in imitation of the column of Trajan, at Rome, and on the summit is to be placed a statue of Napoleon. To render the effect of this column more striking, they have cut a handsome avenue, from the place Vendome, to the Boulevards.

+ Since writing the above, I understand that M. Champagny is made minister for foreign affairs, and General Clarke is made minister of the war department.

A Martial Temple, on the Boulevards Saint Honoré, in which are to be placed the statues of all the generals who have served under Napoleon, with the various standards taken in battle: and on plates of gold are to be engraven the names of all the officers and soldiers who have fallen; and on plates of silver, of all those who may have survived these conflicts of horror and carnage.

A Triumphal Arch, at the Tuileries, as already described.

A Temple to Victory, at the Barrière of the *Champs Elysees*, which is to be encircled with several colonnades, and of a magnitude so extended, that they have deemed it necessary to lay the foundation ninety feet beneath the surface.

A new *façade* to the *Palais du Corps Legislatif*.

The Column of Rostock, brought from Prussia by Napoleon, where it was erected by Frederick the Great, to commemorate a victory over the French armies.

The New Gallery of the Louvre.

The *Quai Desaix*, which is to be faced with a piazza.

The Pantheon of Saint Genevieve.
The New Bridge of the *Champ de Mars*, &c.

In regard to your question on the state of those public characters who have been so conspicuous during the revolution, and who are yet living: I can only answer imperfectly; General Moreau lives at Morrisville, on the banks of the Delaware, in the state of Pennsylvania, in America. General Humbert (who was in Ireland) is in a state of domestic exile in Nantes, on a suspicion of being accessory to the plans imputed to Moreau. Tallien, who overthrew the monster Robespierre, is now a commercial agent in the Adriatic. Barrere, the inflated orator of the democratic assemblies of Paris, is now the author of the leading article of the *Argus* of Paris, which is translated into English under the inspection of a censor. Volney is a senator, but is not in favour at St. Cloud: he receives the salary, and lives in rural sequestration. The Abbé Sieyes, who had been the secret, but efficient mover of the governing machine, previous to the consulate of Bonaparte, lives in philosophic retirement: his influence is still supposed to be great, but he has never been known to exercise it for his own emolument.

I visited M. Barras at his *chateau*, where he lives, almost in a state of seclu-

sion from society. He amused himself with the diversions of the chase, but the use of fire-arms being interdicted by the prefect of that department, in consequence of an assault upon a few *gens d'armes* by some robbers, his pleasures are now confined to reading, and the conversation of a very limited number of visitors. Such is the recluse and fallen state of a man, who but a few years since was the dictator of France, and the origin of the imperial greatness of Napoleon himself!

The rest of the democratic actors, may be presumed to be in a state of secret mortification: those, who have virtue, regretting the consequences of their folly; and, those who are incurably desperate lamenting that order and security is restored to society on any terms whatever.

Thus ends this trivial, but temperate and well-meant statement. If you should object to the application of the epithet *great* as applied to the conqueror Napoleon, you must recollect that the Grecian Alexander possessed it on the same terms; and until mankind shall assign a greater portion of honour to their *benefactors*, than their *destroyers*, such an annexation of false dignity will run current in opinion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GENTLEMAN of whose classical erudition I had reason to entertain a very high opinion, lately made use of the expression a "*silver horn*" in the course of conversation, and several persons in company accused him of having made *a bull*; he defended himself by saying that the word *horn* as frequently alludes to the *form*, or *shape*, as to the *substance*; thus we do not hesitate to talk of *a duet on the horns*, although we know that the musical instrument, called the French horn, is generally made of brass. This defence, however, did not satisfy some half-learned critics present; and my friend, continuing awhile silent, allowed them to enjoy the imaginary triumph which they fancied had been thus obtained over a professed man of letters. In a few minutes he wrote with a pencil some lines from memory on the back of a letter, which he handed privately to me, and I found them to contain the following words:—"Pindar uses the expression drinking out of *silver horns*," thus,

“Εξ αργυρέων κεράτων πίνοντες ἐπὶ λαζοντο—

And

And Sophocles mentions golden horns, in this passage,

"Πλοῦτι χρυσίων κέρα."*

To these Greek authorities of my friend, may be added the following Latin extract from Varro (book the fourth), which confirms the observations above-mentioned, that the word *horn* may be applied as well to the shape as to the actual substance. "*Βεξανίστητον* genus est tubæ, a quo cornicines *Βεξανισταί* dicti sunt, et dicitur *cornu* etiamsi ex ære sit, propterea quod primum ex cornubus fierent." "*Bucanisterium* is a kind of twisted trumpet, whence those who blow it are styled *Bucanistæ*: and the instrument is called a *horn*, although it be made of brass, because the first of the kind were made of real horns."

Bath,
December 28, 1807.

Your's, &c.

P. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRIZE CATTLE.*

AT the late meeting of the Smithfield Club, held at Freemason's Tavern, on the 14th of December, 1807, the Duke of Bedford, president, in the chair; several prizes were publicly adjudged, to the owners of such of the fat cattle, exhibited in Mr. Sadler's yard in Goswell-street, as had, in the opinion of five gentlemen appointed to examine them, improved the most in condition, for the quantity of food consumed in their fattening, considering age, work performed, and other circumstances. The following correct particulars since furnished to the secretary of the club, by the butchers who killed the prize animals, of the weights of meat and of offals, will we trust prove acceptable to many of the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

PRIZE OXEN.		Beef. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Hide & Horns. lbs.	Head lbs.	Feet. lbs.
Mr. William Flower's deep red Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, and oil-cakes	}	1633	—	128	—	—
Mr. Samuel Chandler's French and Devon Ox, fed on grass, hay, and linseed cakes	}	1090	195	86	43	22
Mr. Samuel Chandler's black Scotch Highland Ox, fed on grass, hay, and Swedish turnips	}	652	80	65	33	16

PRIZE SHEEP.		Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skins. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. Gilbert Maltby's three 1-year old new Leicester Wethers, fed on grass, turnips, and cabbages	No. 1. 2. 3.	134 130 153	14½ 11¾ 11¼	16¾ 20½ 20	27¾ 32¾ 33¾	193 195 218
The Reverend Thomas Plaskett's three 2-year old new Leicester Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	No. 1. 2. 3.	148 151 148	13½ 12¾ 17	21 20½ 21	24½ 24¾ 23	207 209 209
Mr. Henry King's, junior, three 1-year old South Down Wethers, fed on grass only	No. 1. 2. 3.	101 93 98	16 13½ 10	12 12 11	25 21½ 20	154 140 139
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's three 2-year old South Down Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	No. 1. 2. 3.	105½ 104½ 113½	17 16 15	14 12 13	22¾ 20¾ 24½	159 153 166

PRIZE PIGS.		Pork & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Feet lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. John Road's 15 months old black and white Berkshire Pig, fed on skimmed milk, and barley-meal	}	447½	14	3¼	—	—
Mr. William Slow's 9 months old black and white high Suffolk pig, fed on pollard, potatoes, barley-meal, and peas	}	232	7½	2	24¼	266

* See a similar account of the cattle rewarded last year, vol. xxiv. p. 86.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXV.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE THE OBJECT OF THE ARTS?

THE multitudes that derive subsistence from the arts of decoration in all its various branches, are immense: it employs not only the operative, but the inventive, faculties of a vast body of our people, who would all have new occupations to seek, if the regulations of a general sumptuary law were rigidly enforced.

The most ingenious artificers in the kingdom are those, who are concerned in furnishing us with things, of which we have no need, and for which we are often times puzzled to discover any use. The first foundation of our love for spectacle is laid by the contriver of the infant's plaything; he recommends his toy to our early notice by the gaudiness of its colours, and the noise that it is calculated to produce. The painted harlequin, that we can set into motion with a string, is a retaining pledge for our attachment to the living antic, whose gambols entertain us in our riper years. We are generally indebted to decoration for the first rudiments of education, and are taught to know the letters of the alphabet by the amusing symbols, which the ingenuity of the engraver has appropriated to them. Our acquaintance with *Great A* would be very insecure, were we not brought to the recollection of it by the tempting figure of a cherry-cheeked *Apple*. We are betrayed into reading by an infinite choice of seductive little picture-books in marble-paper bindings, by which we are insensibly drawn on to gain instruction in the art that they teach, though at the same time we feel no passion for the acquirement of it.

Thus it is, that our first teachers contrive to enlighten our understandings through the medium of our senses; and is it to be wondered at that the young adult should be captivated by show and splendour, when it is so immediately made the vehicle of education, and instilled into our minds with the very first ideas, that we are taught to entertain?

Enough perhaps has now been said, though much more might be adduced to explain in some degree why so few are to be found, who have a pure and genuine taste and feeling for simplicity. It is not easily to be traced in any of those scenes, which men of a certain rank are concerned in, nor in the characters, generally speaking, that they associate with.

Within the period of my life, which has been a long one, our houses, equipages, entertainments have wonderfully increased in splendour. The age itself is gaudy; ingenuity is ransacked to furnish newly invented ornaments, and the productions of nature must be either immaturely anticipated, or artfully postponed, before they are thought worthy of a place amongst modern elegancies. The contagion of example has no limitation; it runs through all the scenes of life. The thoughts of a spectator must of course assimilate themselves to what is for ever passing before his eyes. An inflamed imagination will naturally produce a florid stile, and the declaimer, who harangues the crowd, or the writer who resorts to the press, will think himself bound to fashion something new and striking for a people, whose attention will no otherwise be arrested.

Hence it comes to pass that there are hardly any public places left without decoration but our churches and courts of law; yet even in these a rhapsodical stile of declaiming to the passions is gaining ground; for the enthusiasm of the Methodists would thin the congregation of the parish priest, were he not to qualify his doctrine with a few more ornaments, than are congenial with the simplicity of it; and in the instance of the pleader, if he muzzles his thunder, and will not storm the ears of judge and jury, he may walk the hall without a client.

The writers of novels and romances ought to take an accurate measure of the public taste and curiosity before they send their fictions into the world. If they confine themselves to nature, as in the novel, they must be very liberal in their incidents; if they throw it aside, as in the romance, they must study to atone to probability by the agreeableness of the surprise, which their aberrations from it shall create.

The dramatic author has infinitely more to dread than the contempt of a circulating library; the terror of a condemning audience is before his eyes. Let him therefore pay his court to their eyes, and if he stands in need of an apology for a dearth of interest and of wit, let him strive to make his peace, by a profusion of spectacle and scenery, which, with the aid of a little enlivening melody, will effectually counteract the narcotics of the dialogue. Can we complain then of the proprietor of a theatre, if having laid out an enormous sum to make it fine, he patronizes those in preference, who can make

make it full? Are we to wonder at the frequenters of that theatre, if they prefer the spectacle they can see to the good sense which they cannot hear? In fine, are we to arraign the author who humour a taste, which he cannot correct?

I am not convinced that we ought to wish for a reform in the public taste for spectacle and splendour. Every art and every science should lend their aid to celebrate the achievements of our countrymen; magnificent funerals, monuments and trophies should be awarded to the heroes, who march to victory, and die in battle. It requires great energy to support a contest with the ravagers of Europe, in which we are likely now to stand alone, and we must not complain of noise, when we have no right to sleep; we should not stop the geese from cackling, when the capitol is in danger, and the centinels have need to be on the alert. The man whose livelihood depends upon the labour of his mules, must submit to hear the jingling of their bells.

An ancient poet is reported to have said to a contemporary dramatist. "Are you not ashamed when you hear your comedies preferred to mine?"—"No (replied the dramatist); I am not ashamed; because it is not I, but the people, that prefer them: I write to please the public, you to please yourself; you write for perpetuity, and I for praise."

Persons, who are not in the secrets of a theatre may be apt to suppose that the projectors of pantomimes and ballets in dumb show are not writers for the stage. It is a great mistake; it requires a very considerable display of eloquence, and much power of composition to teach men to say nothing and express a great deal: I have seen and perused a manuscript of this sort, that was quite as long as a three-act comedy, and not inferior to many that have had their passport.

The splendid form of divine worship established in the Catholic countries affords a never-failing source of spectacle to the people; which may be amongst the reasons why their national drama has continued to preserve a more grave and simple cast of character, not greatly deviating from the ancient rules; their churches being of the nature of theatres, their stage to a certain degree assumes the solemnity and purity of a school and a church. With us of the reformed religion the reverse obtains: We hear reason in our churches, and romances in our theatres: we do not want our poets to preach sermons, nor our preachers to ape either

the language of our poets, or the attitudes of our actors. After the business of the day we ask nothing of our public places but relaxation from thought and care; and whether we receive that respite from the agility of a dancer, the modulations of a singer, or the ingenuity and decoration of a scenist and a machinist, so we are but rested and amused, our object is obtained.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IF it be not incompatible with the plan of your valuable repository to admit the occasional insertion of articles relating to oriental literature, the following notice of an elaborate work on the History and Antiquities of Mysore, (now constituting an important branch of the British possessions in India), preparing by an officer in the East India Company's service, may possibly be acceptable to some of your numerous readers. The gentleman alluded to, is Major Colin Mackenzie, of the engineers on the Madras establishment, who has been employed for some years past in a geographical and statistical survey of Mysore; and who, to these more immediate objects of investigation has been stimulated by an ardent desire of contributing to the general stock of useful knowledge, to add the most indefatigable enquiries after such documents as were calculated to illustrate the civil and religious history of that interesting country. The subsequent account of these valuable labours is extracted from an official report on the subject, by a gentleman every way qualified to appreciate their merit*.

"The department of history in this country, (observes the Reporter) is so deformed by fable and anachronism, that it may be considered as an absolute blank in Indian literature. There is but one mode which appears to afford the most distant hope of supplying this material defect.

"The grants, generally of a religious nature, inscribed on stone and copper plates, which are to be found in every part of the South of India, are documents of a singularly curious texture. They almost always fix the chronology, and frequently unfold the genealogy and military history of the donor and his ancestors, with all that is remarkable

* Major Wilks, late acting resident in Mysore. in

in their civil institutions or religious reforms. Of these the collection already in Major Mackenzie's possession amounts to upwards of one thousand, exclusively of grants on paper and palm leaves; and this collection is daily increasing from the researches of the numerous emissaries whom he has continued to employ at a great expence for many years, (and particularly since 1796) for this purpose, and for the collection of corresponding manuscripts, which can only be trusted in so far as they are confirmed by these authentic documents. The collection of manuscript books amounts to upwards of four hundred, and includes a large portion of the Jain manuscripts, which of themselves form a new and interesting branch of investigation into Hindoo institutions.

"The period which it appears may be eventually embraced by this series, will extend from about the fifteenth century before Christ, until this time; but, at present, Major Mackenzie does not consider the authorities sufficiently numerous for so high an antiquity. If the dates of this period, however, shall be confirmed, the year 1411, before Christ, will prove to be the æra of a great conquest of Canara and Malabar, including Travancore, by which the Aborigines of the country were reduced to slavery, and the lands conferred on strangers; an event to which we are, perhaps, to look for the origin of a more perfect proprietary right in the soil, (distinct from the rights of the cultivator, and the claims of the sovereign) than is to be found in any other part of India. This dynasty of conquerors had its capital at Banawassi, on the borders of Soonda. The knowledge of the character and language then in use, will probably be lost in a few years, and is now only preserved by a small number of learned individuals among the Jain. It is the character (so long unknown) of the inscriptions at Mahabalipoorum, near Sadras, a fac-simile of which was read without hesitation, in my presence. If it should be found practicable to trace, by a series of authentic documents, the history of landed property on the south of India, I imagine that no subject of superior interest and importance can be presented to the attention of a British government. The light mutually reflected by civil institutions and historical facts, appear to me to furnish the fairest hope that the successful in-

vestigation of this subject will be found practicable; but it is certain, that the result would unfold the most useful information on many important points connected with the political economy and good government of India.

"Even the history of religion, including its philosophical dogmas, will not be without its interest, and its use, to those who are fond of tracing the progress of opinion under the variety of external circumstances which influence the human mind. The religion of the Hindoos is usually represented as unchanged and unchangeable. Perhaps the religious history of Europe is scarcely more pregnant with revolutions; and, unhappily, contrary to another erroneous opinion, no country on earth furnishes the records of such sanguinary persecutions, as those which have been achieved by the brahmins of India.

"Every thing, in short, that is usually considered most interesting and instructive in general history, may be traced and illustrated by the laborious process which Major Mackenzie has devoted the leisure which he has been able to snatch from a course of active and distinguished public service; and government may, perhaps, be disposed to think that the means of completing the series and digesting the results, may fairly be considered as a national object. Major Mackenzie has been particularly happy in the choice of his instruments. One of those ingenious natives, whom he had the misfortune to lose, had the merit of first tracing the outline of the plan which has been so successfully pursued, and his surviving brother is a man of singular literary zeal and scrupulous research. The facility which Major Mackenzie has acquired in directing the operations of a large establishment maintained by him for this express purpose; and in seizing, at once, what is useful in the materials which they collect, is the result of a long experience. The path is untrodden, and it has too few attractions, and too many discouragements ever to be trodden by another. The object will be accomplished by him, or it will probably be never accomplished. Even if his materials, in their present state, were to fall into other hands, they might be considered as lost."

Your's, &c.

January 9, 1803.

Z.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to renew my annual request for information relative to the situation, circumstances, and mode of life, of such persons as have died at very advanced ages during the last year. Many instances of this kind may escape my notice, I shall therefore be much obliged if any of your correspondents can extend, or correct, the following list of persons, who have died in the year 1807, at the age of 100 years and upwards.

Age,

- 100 Mary Walton, Windy Nook.
- 100 Mary Evans, Lidney, Gloster.
- 100 Mrs. Deakin, Stoke Priory.
- 100 Mrs. Mann, Ross, Hereford.
- 100 Robert Stevenson, Kilbarehan.
- 100 Widow Brame, Shipmeadow.
- 100 Hannah Ranshaw, Newcastle.
- 100 Alice Longworth, Blackburn.
- 100 Mary Allcock, Aby, Lincoln.
- 100 Richard Brighouse, Aughton.
- 100 William Dickenson, Scorton.
- 101 John Bell, Black Dub.
- 101 Mrs. Siddall, near Tadcaster.
- 101 Mrs. Grub, Weathersfield.
- 101 Elizabeth Parkyn, St. Columb.
- 101 John Paterson, Mairkirk.
- 102 Elizabeth Thomas, Langynoyd.
- 102 William Kellman, Fochabers.
- 102 Susannah Robshaw, East Moor.
- 102 Hannah Wilson, Keswick.
- 102 Elizabeth Linegar, Birmingham.
- 102 Maria Price, Leeds.
- 102 Ann Miller, Worstead.
- 102 John Mirehouse, Mire Syke.
- 102 Malcolm White, Glasgow.
- 102 Mrs. Pratt, Birmingham.
- 103 Sarah Buckle, Heathfield.
- 103 Elizabeth Cryer, Ecup, York.
- 103 Elizabeth Bicket, Newcastle.
- 104 Mr. Fidler, Winterbourn.
- 104 Amelia Butcher, Shrewsbury.
- 104 Peter Danks, Walsall.
- 105 James Lack, Hackney.
- 106 Margaret Paton, Maucklin.
- 107 Thomas Haggerty, Ireland.
- 107 John Maxwell, near Forfar.
- 107 John Key, Edgburton.
- 108 John Thurel, Tours, France.
- 110 Dennis Hempsey, Magilligan, Ireland.
- 110 Michael M'Namara, Ireland.
- 111 Florence O'Sullivan, Ireland.
- 112 Mary Heyward, Wombridge.
- 115 John Ramsay, Colliercoats.
- 117 Anne Meade, Ireland.

123 — Johnston, a poor woman, Belfast.

128 Mr. Crobally, Broadstone, Ireland.

Of the above forty-six persons, twenty were males, and twenty-six females; the latter had probably all been married. Of the whole number, thirty-two were, at the time of their decease, inhabitants of England and Wales, six of Scotland, seven of Ireland, and one of France.

Sixteen of the above persons are mentioned as having enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of good health, and retained the free use of their faculties to the last; and there can be no doubt that it is chiefly under such circumstances, that extraordinary long life is to be expected. It is also well known that longevity is in some degree hereditary, and prevails in some families more than in others; of which the above list furnishes a remarkable instance in John Mirehouse, who died at the age of 102; his father died at the age of 95, his mother attained her 100th year; three of his sisters died, each, at the age of 82, and a fourth sister in her 93d year. The account given in your Magazine, vol. 24, p. 200, of Thomas Atkin, furnishes another instance of this kind.

James Lack, an old soldier, who is said to have died at Hackney, aged 105, is included in the above list, on the authority of all the newspapers and periodical publications; but after many enquiries, I have much reason to doubt whether any such person died in that parish during the last year.

Your's, &c.

February 4, 1808.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, for the enquiry of the curious naturalist, that on the 9th of December last I saw a flight of swallows, consisting of from thirty to forty, flying in a S.W. direction, on Wandsworth common, but not seeming on their emigration; their flight in that case is generally S.E. As they leave this country commonly much sooner, I think it worth a place in your valuable miscellany, the Monthly Magazine, to enquire if the case is not singular. The morning was mild and foggy.

Your's, &c.

No. 5, Smith-street,
Chelsea, Jan. 6, 1808.

JOHN GREIG.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a recent TOUR
through the UNITED STATES of AME-
RICA.—NO. XXII.

DR. Tongue informs his readers, that, in consequence of its natural advantages New Connecticut is capable of manufacturing and exporting great quantities of vegetable and animal productions, both in a new and manufactured state. That maple sugar is not only made in sufficient quantities by every family, for its own use, but a sufficient surplus is procured to buy the tea and coffee for the year. "This sugar is equal to any imported, and when refined is superior to the best refined West India sugar. The labour of making it is trifling. The sap is exhausted in February and March, and granulated by simple boiling, and when sufficiently boiled, stirred until it is cold. Two men will make from sixty to one hundred pounds per day, and the molasses reserved in making this sugar is infinitely superior to those from the West Indies. It is a fact, that the saccharine principle is more abundant in this sugar than in that made from the sugar-cane itself. Pearl and pot-ash manufactories have lately been established. These will be articles of great export, and increase, in demand, as only well timbered countries can make them. New Connecticut affords the best woods for making pot-ash. In general, the harder and more bitter woods afford the most pot-ash. There is a great difference in the produce of different woods, as the following statement will shew:—1,000 lbs. of ashes of oak afford 111 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs. of ashes of hickory afford 180 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs. of ashes of beech afford 219 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs. of ashes of elm afford 166 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs. of ashes of maple afford 110 lbs. of pot-ash. The management of the fire influences the product. In Hungary, it is common to obtain a ton from about two hundred and fifty bushels. We think our labour well paid when we obtain seven hundred pounds from four hundred bushels of ashes. It is a safe calculation to say, the ashes of an average acre will produce ten dollars worth of alkali.

"I am bold to say, no place in the habitable world possesses more advantages for glass manufactories than this country, possessed as it is of fine siliceous sand, pot and pearl-ash, coals; in short, every ingredient abounds except manganese. Linens and checks are manufactured in New Connecticut, and sold cheaper than
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those imported of similar quality in Baltimore. This trade will probably be carried to a great extent. Grind-stones, mill-stones, potter's-ware, whiskey, cheese, and butter, are exported. Tar may be made from pit coal, according to Lord Dundonald's plan; and from the nature of the soil, there is reason to expect large quantities of flax and hemp will be exported.

"Tobacco, furs, poultry, ginseng, Virginia snake-root, fish, bees'-wax, honey, &c. are all in the greatest plenty, and no country on earth was ever more abundantly supplied with the honey-bee. Their natural hives are found in every part of the country. To prove this, it is only necessary to state, that about twenty persons procured six thousand weight of strained honey in the course of six weeks, in the winter 1805-1806. To these exports might be added, were it not for the continued influx of settlers, and who consume nearly all the surplusage of the country, horses, mules, shipping, and beef-cattle; hogs, hides, leather, lard, wheat, flour, tallow, pork, beef, flax-seed, linseed-oil, sassafras, and ship-timber. Horses, cattle, and hogs, are raised at a small expence, as they live in the forest, during the summer, and most of the spring and fall. Indeed, in some instances they have lived through the whole of the winter without any auxiliary food. By the first of April the forest furnishes food in abundance. By the 1st of May, all nature is dressed in flowers, too delicate, and too luxuriant, to admit of a description. The may-apple is so plentiful and luxuriant, as to assume the appearance of culture; its stalk is two feet long. Nor do I hesitate to pronounce this country equal, if not superior, for the raising of stock of all kinds, for the culture of flax and hemp, and for the production of every kind of grass, to any other portion of the United States."

"Having dwelt rather diffusively on this subject, our author proceeds to consider the advantages of the reserve for trade and commerce.

"Nature (says he) has seen fit to separate the southern and middle states from the rich and indescribable valley of the western world (where are to be found the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, as well as the Five Territories) by a vast pile of mountains, which occasionally afford roads, but, for the most part, is inaccessible. Already one-fifth of the whole free population of the United States is to be found west of this chain of mountains; in a country which, twenty
Q years

years past, was almost exclusively under the dominion of savages, and the beasts of the forests—a country to which the Atlantic States now annually yield 60,000 (the Doctor might safely have said 100,000) souls of their population. The middle part of this immense country is furnished with water navigation, for the transmission of its products to foreign markets; but must always depend for foreign products and manufactures for its consumption, on land-carriage, which is extremely expensive, or on water-carriage through the various rivers and lakes which exist in the western section of territory. That some one of the lakes must, in a short period, become the grand emporium for the commerce of a country three times as extensive, and three times as productive as Maryland, is a proposition so clear and certain, that no man of reading or reflection can doubt. I mean exclusively for the commerce of the various countries on the shores and numerous rivers of the different lakes, without venturing to hazard a remark upon the incalculable advantages which must result from some place, becoming the great and universal *depot or warehouse* of the south western world.

“The lakes are, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

“First, Ontario, from its natural position, and its water communication with the River Hudson, which is now completed, with only fifteen miles land-carriage to the city of Albany, any one will at once perceive that the adjoining country will hold its commercial relations with Albany, Hudson, and New York; yet the waters of this lake will be of immense advantage to the western world, by floating its commerce and its products on her bosom, but in no other way. Lake Erie, from which alone, either the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, can hope to be able, finally, to participate in any considerable degree with New York in the western commerce, is navigable for vessels of every burthen, and has now twenty-one sloops and schooners belonging to her harbours, and a complete water communication to New York, except twenty-three miles land-carriage; and of these twenty-three miles, it is not believed that in twelve years a single inch of land carriage will remain. But the distance by this communication is not less than five hundred miles; while a good and practicable road from Ralphville, or the mouth of Grand River, on the south shore of Lake Erie, may be made to Baltimore or Washing-

ton in three hundred and ten miles, or by going three hundred and forty miles, and connecting the waters of Grand River and those of the Great Beevor, by a turnpike of fourteen miles; and then by connecting the waters of the Alleghany with those of the Potomac, by a turnpike road from one navigable stream to the other, a distance of forty-two miles land-carriage. Here a portion of land-carriage will always remain; but as the water communication will be in a more temperate climate, it will be later in the fall, and earlier in the spring seasons, when the husbandman can best devote himself to these pursuits. This consideration alone, furnishes an equivalent, for the increased advantages of the water communication of New York. The question has therefore become, who shall first command the trade of this immense region; for it is an indubitable truth, that the advantages of the two places (and the Doctor might have added thereto Washington city) are nearly balanced and equipoised. In this situation Baltimore *sleeps*, whilst New York has already laid out a town on this lake, has already established three immense warehouses, sufficient for the trade of the country, granted fourteen years rent on five thousand acres of rich land gratis, and yielded to a company incalculable advantages for commercial purposes: whilst at the same time she has laid two turnpike roads: one from Newburg to the Hudson river, along the south line of the state, to the shores of Lake Erie, is already completed as far west as the head waters of the Susquehanna; the other, from Albany by Utica, &c. to Buffalo Creek, is already completed as far as Conadarque, and in two years will be completed to Lake Erie. The waters of Lake Erie are already connected with the waters of the Ohio, in six different places, by a land-carriage in no one place exceeding fifteen miles. 1st. From Lake Erie to Chataque Lake, which is navigable to the Alleghany River, and from thence to Pittsburgh. The portage between these lakes is nine miles and a half. 2d. From Presque island to Le Boeuf, where the waters are navigable to Pittsburgh: hence the portage is fifteen miles. 3d. From Mesopotamia on Grand River, to Warren on Big River, there is a portage of fourteen miles. 4th. From the falls of Cayahoga to the navigable waters of the Muskingum, which river discharges itself into the Ohio at Marietta: here the portage is eight miles. 5th. From the navigable waters of the San-

Sandusky to the navigable waters of the Scioto, there is a portage of eleven miles. 6th. From the navigable waters of the Miami of the Lake, to the navigable waters of the Wabash, there is a portage of eight miles. In no instance is there even a hill to cut through, but every where roads may be made with great ease. Indeed a turnpike company is already formed, and the money subscribed, the labourers and provisions furnished; and the road will be completed by the 1st of November next, between Le Bœuf and Presque isle.

"Whoever considers these important connections between the northern, middle, and southern parts of the great western world, will at once admit, that this lake forms the key-stone of the arch, and holds the destiny of western commerce. Indeed, it will be the link which will connect the eastern and western parts of this nation. For it is apparent that the efficacy of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, though important in the vessel trade, and auxiliary to the relative importance of the trade of Lake Erie, can never furnish the connecting link between the eastern and western parts of this nation. Through Lake Erie now passes the immensely valuable trade of England in furs and peltry, even under the eyes of the settlers of New Connecticut. It must also be recollected, that the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Erie, are all connected by large-vessel navigation, and that Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair, have no important outlet but into Erie. It follows of consequence, that the inhabitants of the south shore of Lake Erie are and will be possessed of the following advantages. 1st. They will have an intercourse with Baltimore (Washington is again omitted by the Doctor) if Baltimore be just to herself, by a route not exceeding three hundred and ten miles. At all events, they will have an intercourse with New York, if Baltimore does not furnish one. 2d. They will have a water communication with New York, distant five hundred miles. 3d. Through this country must all interchanges of products for consumption pass, which will take place between the eastern and western states, and between the northern, middle and southern parts of the western country. 4th. To those who wish to adventure in the fur and peltry trade, and in commerce with the adjoining territories, these advantages are offered.

"1st. They have large-vessel navigation for thirteen hundred miles out on the

different lakes, exclusive of Lake Ontario, without a single carrying place. They may visit an extensive coast of 2,700 miles of rich fertile lands; where from settlements formed and forming, the country rises into importance, they may enjoy almost exclusively the fur and peltry trade. 2d. They may also enjoy the commercial benefits of an invaluable fishery, which has already risen into such importance, that fish are cured after the manner of cod-fish and exported to the more southerly settlements. The white fish are also so valuable, that, though the country is in its infancy, they are already pickled and transported to Pittsburgh, where they bring from sixteen to twenty dollars per barrel. These advantages are exclusive of the benefits resulting from climate, the certainty of title, the fertility of soil, and the thoroughfare through this country to reach the southern waters. Nothing further is wanted in this region to secure these blessings, than to found a town in some commanding and advantageous position on the south shore of Lake Erie, and to give it that standing which would necessarily result from the patronage of mercantile men, and the active aid of capital."

The Doctor next draws the following contrast between Ohio and the country on the Chesapeake:—

"In Ohio, every man is free, and slavery is forbidden by the constitution and the laws.

"In Ohio, every man rises with her, and grows with her growth.

"In Ohio, the labouring man is loved and esteemed; he is taken by the hand, helped forward in life, and treated like a man.

"In Maryland, we are cursed by slavery; and while the master is aping the splendour of wealth, he is writhing under the continual demands of the merchant, who supplies his slaves.

"With use every year increases the body of slaves, and consequently diminishes the neat balance of profits. This must soon destroy some plantations.

"In some parts of Maryland the labouring man is despised; he is a mongrel, a nondescript animal: something between the landlord and his negro." (There is too much truth in this. It must, indeed, be confessed, that wherever there is slave labour, white labourers are degraded. R. D.)

"In Ohio, fuel, timber, mills, and mill-seats, abound.

"In Ohio, choice lands are to be procured at from two to eight dollars per acre.

"In Ohio, an average acre produces twenty-five bushels of wheat, and forty-five of corn.

"In Ohio, funds are already appropriated, which will be equal to the support of civil government; but at present the citizen pays, for this purpose, an average tax of twenty cents per hundred acres.

"In Ohio, there is an adequate fund to educate every youth, and qualify him for the common pursuits of life.

FINALLY.

"Ohio is a young state, possessed of a delightful soil, a healthy climate, and the essence of liberty—rising in her glory, like a young man approaching to manhood.

"With us, fuel is scarce; timber extremely expensive; mills and mill-seats for country use rarely to be found.

"With us, poor, barren, wornout lands, cost from eight to twenty dollars per acre.

"With us, an average acre produces nine bushels of wheat, and fourteen of corn.

"In Maryland, there is no tax for the support of government.

"With us, not a cent is appropriated for this purpose, and our gates, our want of roads, and of bridges, form eternal sources of vexation and disappointment.

FINALLY.

"We have a soil worn out and destroyed; our liberty may be said to be nominal; we are every day liable to the spasms of slavery; and, like an old man, tottering on the margin of his grave."

man is beloved and respected; there idleness and dissipation are held in contempt, whatever may be the rank or condition of the persons; there neither slave nor black man is to be found. Finally; even in this infant country learning is encouraged and patronized; an university is founded, with a present fund of thirteen thousand dollars; and there are now to be found twenty-four common schools, and seven circulating libraries."

Having thus run through the above pamphlet, it may be presumed that I entertain a very high opinion of the country described. I certainly do so. I have no doubt but it will, in a very short time, become a well peopled country, blessed probably with more natural and political advantages of any place of equal size in the world. I believe with the Doctor, "that there is no country in nature more healthy; there is none in nature more pleasant; there is none in nature more fertile;" yet the emigrant there, as well as to every new country, must expect some inconveniences. I am apt to attribute the disappointment experienced by many Europeans who come into the United States, to the romantic notions they had indulged previous to their emigration. Whoever quits his native country, should remember that he leaves the circle in which he was born, those who have endeavoured to smooth his passage through life, and that, on his arrival in a new country, he must contend with new habits and manners for a long time alone. Rigid attention to the principles of morality is necessary to every man, but to none more necessary than to the emigrant, who has a character to lose, and whose conduct is closely and jealously examined. This is no country for a man without capital to expect to live in indolence; on the other hand, a less quantity of labour will produce a greater given quantity of comfort than can be procured elsewhere. The United States only offer to emigrants freedom from enormous taxation; the right of speaking, writing, and printing, any opinions which may be entertained; and after a period of five years, the right of becoming a citizen therein, when they can only be operated upon by laws enacted by themselves or their immediate representatives. I have thought it necessary to add these suggestions, from having frequently witnessed the disappointment of persons who by a land of freedom, understood a country where application and industry were unnecessary. Let me hope,

Our author concludes his interesting pamphlet with the following character of the inhabitants of New Connecticut:—

"The people (says he) are principally emigrants from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, and a few families from Maryland. They are an intelligent, enterprising, sober, religious, patient, persevering, kind, hospitable, and honest people.

"There the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Calvinist, and the Quaker, feel that each other is a brother, and treat him as such. Every sect enjoys (of right) its own mode of worship, and deals with all others in the spirit of philanthropy and liberality.

"There the spirit of industry and economy is cherished; there the labouring

hope, that should any of your readers under such impressions think of coming hither, that they will alter their minds, and stay at home; for, assuredly as they come, they will encounter mortification, disappointment, and distress. Should others of a different cast and character propose to emigrate, if when they arrive they can possibly afford a little time and money, I can assure them both will be well expended in looking about before they settle. They will find it much safer to depend upon their own eyes than those of others; and to all such I should certainly advise a journey west of the mountains, before any permanent settlement be attempted. I have one other duty to fulfil—to thank you, Sir, for the readiness with which you have honoured my letters with a portion of your valuable pages, and to request of your readers that indulgence of error, wherever it has appeared, and of whatever kind it may have been, which liberal-minded men are ever most ready to afford. Your's, &c.

Alexandria,
September 7, 1807.

R. DINMORE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INSTRUCTIONS to GRAND JURYMEN. By a late FOREMAN of the GRAND JURY for MIDDLESEX.

1. A GRAND jury is one of the most ancient and respectable tribunals known to the constitution of this kingdom, and its members are usually gentlemen of the highest consequence and best figure in the county. A knowledge of the duties and powers of a grand jurymen is absolutely necessary to every gentleman in the kingdom, because his own property, his liberty, and his life, depend upon maintaining in its legal force this branch of trial by jury. *Blackstone, book iii. chap. 23.*

2. Their foreman is to be chosen by themselves, and any attempt on the part of the court, or sheriff, to nominate him, or swear him in as such, should be resisted. In Middlesex, it is usual to choose a foreman in the grand jury room, after which, the members, with him at their head, present themselves in court to be sworn in.

3. The grand jury ought to be composed of twenty-three persons, but the business frequently proceeds although that number are not present, the foreman taking care that no bill is found unless supported by the votes of TWELVE of the jurymen. *Blackstone, b. iv. chap. 23, sec. 2.*

4. As it is the express object of a

grand jury to decide whether there is any matter of accusation against the party accused, or whether he ought to be put on his defence, they are competent to decide finally and totally on all the parts of the charge, both as to fact and intention. *Stat. 29 Eliz. 3. Cap. 4 and 42. Eliz. 3. Cap. 3.* They stand in the situation of umpires between the accuser and the accused, and are thus able at all times to protect the weak against the strong. This uncontrolled and important power of a grand jury constitutes one of the chief glories of the constitution of England, and is a grand bulwark of the liberties of the people.

5. A grand jury ought to be thoroughly and completely satisfied of the truth of all the parts of an indictment before they find it, and ought never to be influenced by remote probabilities. It is a very serious and solemn matter for a person to be placed on his trial at the bar of a court of justice; and as the grand jury hear evidence only on the side of the prosecution, the whole case ought to be CLEARLY and UNQUESTIONABLY made out by the prosecutor to justify them in finding a true bill.

6. To find a bill, twelve at least of the grand jury must agree that the evidence is COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY. *Cro. Eliz. 654. Hob. 248. 2 Inst. 387. 3 Inst. 30.* When this is the case, the words, "A TRUE BILL," are to be indorsed on the back of the indictment; but when twelve do not hold up their hands, the words, "NOT FOUND" are to be endorsed by the foreman. It is usual to put the question only in the affirmative, and if the shew of hands is less than twelve, the bill is instantly endorsed, "NOT FOUND."

7. No person not of the grand jury, no barrister, attorney, clerk of the court, or other person, can be present during the deliberations and decisions of the grand jury; but it is sometimes usual for a deputation of the jury to consult the court on any point of law.

8. When two or more persons are included in the same bill, the names of each ought to be mentioned aloud in their turn, by the foreman, because some may be guilty, and others innocent.

9. In an indictment for stealing, if the crime is not proved against the thief, the accessory must be acquitted as matter of course, because if there be no thief, there can be no receiver.

10. For the dispatch of business, and the convenience of witnesses, all bills against the same person ought to be the subject of uninterrupted decision; and for

for the same and other reasons, a list of the bills *found* and *not found* should, from time to time, or as often as reported to the court, be affixed on the outside of the door of the grand jury chamber, or in some other conspicuous place, and be signed by the foreman.

11. The state of the several prisons, the malversation of the jailors and turnkeys, the conduct of magistrates, all gross and scandalous abuses, acts of public oppression, and all public nuisances, within the county, are proper objects for the enquiry, examination, and presentment of a grand jury.

12. One of the grand jury ought to sit at the right hand of the foreman, and assist him in reading the indictments. Gentlemen who require to be absent, usually consult the foreman, and obtain his consent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE probably are not more than two or three genuine pictures by Correggio in Great Britain; the works of this divine master are consequently prized above all others, and it becomes important not to lose any of them. A fine subject by this master was in England about the time of the revolution. It represented St. Catharine just before her martyrdom, leaning on the wheel, and reading a missal, her hands gracefully crossed, the book in one hand, and a palm-branch in the other. There have been two engravings from it; a large one by le Blond, and a small mezzotinto by Williams: and many copies of the painting are to be met with in private collections. The King has a fine copy in the royal collection at Windsor, but obviously a mere picture devoid of the feeling and sensibility of Correggio.

I believe I have seen the original, a divine picture, and of undoubted antiquity; but before I decide finally, I wish to learn of any of your Correspondents whether any such picture, called the original, exists in any British or foreign collection, and what are its pretensions.

Your's, &c.

A LOVER OF THE FINE ARTS.

London, Feb. 1, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is lamentable that your Correspondent J. M. Flindell, and others, should persist in recommending nightin-

gales to be kept in confinement. A knowledge of the myriads of them that have been cruelly sacrificed in attempting to domesticate them, should deter persons of feeling from continuing to countenance such cruelties. Though wood-larks, from being somewhat hardier and stronger, are longer preserved in captivity, yet the want of their natural insect food renders their death little less certain.

Why will they not be satisfied with the Canary-bird, of which there are, in song and feather, so many varieties, and whose domestication (with common care) appears suitable to its nature, at least with respect to those bred in this country. The present extravagant price of Canary-seed arises from a monopoly of all the home growth by a house speculating, no doubt, on its not being imported from abroad. But Canary-seed is not necessary to these birds; and birdfanciers may completely defeat the monopolizers, by *cheaply* substituting in its place good wheat flour, which the birds readily eat, and require no addition but a little rape-seed, and a very small quantity of hemp-seed.

The flour should be given (but not mixed with their seeds) in a small drawer, provided; as usual, with holes, to prevent its being trampled on; and for a single bird, its seed-drawer should be fitted with a little box, easily made of stiff paper, or tea-chest lead, to its size within side, and *part* of its length, but not fastened, that it may be removed when the drawer is to be cleaned from husks.

Your's, &c.

Y.Z.

Jan. 12, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing the biographical account of the late Archbishop of York, in your valuable miscellany (No. 165), I could not but observe that you have taken no notice of the patronage which, it is presumed, his grace extended to men of distinguished eminence for their virtue or talents. From his situation of head master of Westminster school, and afterwards as dean of Christ-church, in Oxford, his grace must have had singular opportunities of selecting some of the first ornaments of literature and religion, and of transplanting them into his diocese of York. It would be gratifying to the public, as well as doing justice to his grace's memory, if any of his grace's friends

friends would furnish you with a list, which no doubt would be very numerous, of those who have been thus selected. The list would also operate as an encouragement to those who may hereafter look forward with the hope of being distinguished by episcopal patronage for their moral conduct or professional attainments.

Your's, &c.

H. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE. — No. XV.

HESIOD.

THE lives of few persons are founded with so many uncertainties and fabulous relations as those of Homer and Hesiod. What may possibly be true, is often as much disputed as the most romantic parts of their stories. The difficulty of connecting what may be considered as history, with the improbable fictions which surround it, compels the inquirer at last to resort to some hypothesis of his own, or he is lost amid the doubts and inferences of others, till conjecture itself is wearied, and curiosity exhausted. Nor is he always much assisted by the calculations of astronomers, or the opinions of critics. He who once establishes a position, after a long and elaborate discussion of his subject, is seldom willing to abandon it, because it differs from the positions of former writers. He adopts, and is eager to circulate an opinion which, after all, is perhaps equally erroneous. The revolutions of ages have added little, if any thing to our materials for these remote disquisitions. The same contradictory authorities must be consulted, the same uncertain conclusions must be drawn. The most original thinker, who merely glances at these authorities, and determines to form his opinion in spite of their discordant testimony, may excite surprise by the boldness of his speculations, and pleasure by the novelty of his hypothesis; but it must be remembered that they have no better foundation than the many that have gone before them, and that where there is novelty, there is not always truth. Instead therefore of entering into the wide and boundless field of conjecture, we shall content ourselves with selecting as our guides, those who appear to present the most rational and satisfactory account of Hesiod; leaving it to our classical readers to pursue the inquiry, and suggesting, in our

references, the authors where information is most likely to be obtained. We are so far fortunate in this instance, that Hesiod has, in his writings, presented us with many circumstances of himself and family, such as the condition of his father, the place of his birth, and the extent of his travels; and from these, though he has not precisely fixed the period of his existence, there is sufficient to collect, that he was one of the earliest writers of whom we have any account.

We are told by him in the second book of his 'Works and Days,' that his father was an inhabitant of Cuma, in one of the Æolian isles, from whence he removed to Ascra, a village in Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon,* which was most probably the place of his birth, though Suidas, Lil. Gyrardus, Fabricius, and others, have placed it at Cuma. Hesiod himself appears, intentionally, to have prevented any mistake respecting the place of his nativity, for he tells us positively in the same book, that he never was but once at sea, and that in a voyage from Aulis, a sea-port in Bœotia, to the island of Eubœa. This, connected with the former passage, should leave us little doubt concerning his country. This information, however, may be suspected of having been given, not so much from kindness to future inquirers, as from the opportunity it gave him of abusing a spot where he had suffered considerable injury by the unjust imposition of a fine.† From Suidas, we collect that the names of his parents were Dios and Pycimene, though for the name of his father we have no authority in any part of his writings that are extant. It is remarkable indeed that in addressing his brother Perses, he calls him *διον γένος*, but if he intended to designate him as the son, or of the race of Dios, he would have used *Διογενής*, or *Διόγενος*. But he perhaps meant only to compliment him as of *race divine*. Le Clerc has observed of this passage, that the ancient poets were always fond of the epithet *divine*, and Homer has applied it even to the *swine-herd* of Ulysses. The supposed meanness of Hesiod's birth and manner of life, is therefore no argument against the probability of this reading, which is supported by Tzetzes,‡ Valla, and Frisius,

* Strabo Geogr. lib. 13. Braudrand George Bontillier, Geog. Anc. et Mod. 119.

† Vell. Paterc. lib. i. cap. 7.

‡ Vid. Tzetzes Schol. in Hesiod, p. 2, Ed. Heins.

who

who have taken the word in the same sense in their translations of the 'Works and Days.'

Frater ades (says Valla), *generoso sanguine* Perse,

and Frisius calls him, *Perse divine*. What was the station which the father held in society we are not certain, but that he was driven from Cuma to Ascræ by misfortunes, we have the testimony of Hesiod himself.

It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the period when Hesiod lived. The younger Scaliger, in his animadversions on Eusebius,* has observed that there is a passage in Hesiod's works, which, if some able astronomer would be at the trouble of the experiment, might serve to demonstrate the poet's age within seventy years, because he tells us himself, that when he lived, the constellation *Arcturus* rose *acronyically* on the 8th of March. He alludes to the passage in the EPTA,

Ἔϋτ' ἂν δ' ἐξήκοντα μετὰ τροπᾶς ηλιοιο
Χειμερὶ ἐκλείσῃ Ζεὺς ἡμάλα, δὴ ῥα τότε' ἀσὴρ
Ἀρκτουρος πρὸς ὀλίπων ἱερὸν ῥέον Ὠκεανοῖο
Πρωτὸν παμφαίνων, ἐπιτελλέται ἀκρονέφαλος.†

The Danish astronomer, Longomontanus,‡ undertook to solve the problem, and made the age of Hesiod agree with the Arundel Marble, that is, about thirty years before Homer. Herodotus (l. 2. c. 53.) informs us, that Hesiod, whom he places in his account before Homer, both lived only about four hundred years before himself; and this may be allowed to carry some weight with it, if we consider it as handed down to us by the most ancient Greek historian. The pious exclamation against the vices of his own times, in the beginning of the *iron* age, and the manner in which the description of that age is written, the verbs being mostly in the future tense, may lead us to presume that Hesiod lived when the manners had lost much of their primitive simplicity, and mankind were become acquainted with vice and depravity.

For the superior antiquity of Homer,

* Ad Num. M. CCLV, p. 72. Vossius de Græc. Poet. Cap. 2. Sect. Ult. p. 11.

† But then when sixty winter days have run,

Since Jove turned back the chariot of the sun:
The great Arcturus leaves old Ocean's flood,
And, soaring, spreads his mid-night orb abroad.

‡ Kennet in Hes. who quotes Longom. Sphæricorum, Lib. ii, p. 83.

there is a curious argument of Dr. Clarke's, in his note on the forty-third verse of the second book of the Iliad, founded on the quantity of the word *καλος*. This word, he observes, is used by Homer, in the Iliad and Odyssey, above two hundred and seventy times, and he has, in every word, made the first syllable long; while Hesiod frequently makes it long, and as often short. From this alone he would infer, that Hesiod could not be contemporary with Homer, but much later; and to corroborate this opinion, he adduces the authority of Cicero.* He says, that the liberty of making the first syllable of *καλος* short, was long after Homer, who invariably has it long. The Ionic poets, he also observes, had one fixed rule of making the first syllable long; the Attic poets, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes, in innumerable places make it short; the Doric poets do the same. All therefore that can be inferred from this is, that Homer always used it in the Ionic manner, and Hesiod adopted indiscriminately the Ionic or the Doric. The argument is ingenious, but is productive of no certainty in fixing the age of Homer or Hesiod, and is in direct contradiction with the Chronology of Sir Isaac Newton,† which fixes the siege of Troy at only thirty-four years before Hesiod. Troy, according to him, was taken nine hundred and four years before Christ, and Hesiod flourished eight hundred and seventy. From this we may collect that Newton's opinion was in favour of the proximity of the two poets. That he has brought them both down so low, may be considered another proof of his favourite system, of reducing every thing to Scripture chronology.

We shall just notice the opposite opinions of two celebrated critics. Justus Lipsius, in his notes to the first book of Paterculus, observes that there is *more simplicity*, and a greater *air of antiquity* in the works of Hesiod, than of Homer, from which he pronounces that he is the earliest writer. Fabricius, on the other hand, quotes the following words of Ludolphus Neocorus; 'If a judgment of the two poets is to be formed from their works, Homer has the advantage, in the greater simplicity and air of antiquity in his style; Hesiod is more finished and elegant.' We have here a curious in-

* *Homerus, multis, ut mihi videtur, ante sæculis fuit.* Cic. de Senectute.

† Newt. Chron. of Anc. Kingd. amended.

stance of the 'glorious uncertainty' of criticism. "They are both in the wrong," says Cooke,* "for had they considered through how many hands the Iliad and Odyssey have been since they came from their first author, they would not have pretended to determine the question who was first, by their style." It is universally believed, however, that he lived some little time before, or was at least contemporary with Homer, though the better opinion seems to be, that he was somewhat older. Pope, after all the authorities he could find for Homer, fixes his decision on the Arundel Marble. To enter into all the disputes which this uncertainty has occasioned, would be as endless as it is unnecessary; but we may venture to place Hesiod about a thousand years before Christ, without perhaps exceeding one hundred on either side.

The events of Hesiod's life were few and unimportant, if they were confined to the trifling details which have come to our knowledge. In the little we know, we have no other authority than some passages in his works. That he tended his own flocks on Mount Helicon, and there received his first inspirations of poetry, is supposed from the beginning of his 'Theogony.'

Αἶνός ποθ' Ἡσίοδον καλὴν ἐδίδαξαν ἀοιδὴν
Ἄγρας ποιμαίνονθ' Ἑλικῶνος ὑπὸ Ζαθέοιο.

The whole of this passage, which extends to thirteen lines, has been considered by some as an allegory, intending to intimate that Hesiod, sleeping one day as he describes, happened to dream that nine young maids came and fed him with laurel-berries. In that early and superstitious age, it was believed that he had been particularly chosen by heaven, to be a poet. He accordingly forsook the humble occupation of a shepherd, and applied himself wholly to learning and the arts. But it was perhaps no other than a poetical flight, into which his vanity betrayed him, and for which he has been deservedly ridiculed by Lucian,† in one of his Dialogues. Ovid, no doubt, considered it in the same light when he said, in his Art of Love,

Nec mihi sunt visæ Clio, Clîusque Sorores,
Servanti pecudes vallibus, Ascra, tuis.

It would appear from the first book of the 'Works and Days,' that the father of Hesiod left some effects behind him; on the division of which his brother

Perses defrauded him by bribing the judges.

Ἦδη μὲν γὰρ κληρὸν ἐδασσάμεθ', ἀλλὰ τε πολλὰ
Ἀρπάζων ἐφθρεῖς, μέγα κυδαίνων βασιλῆας: 4.
1. 37.

He was so far from being provoked to any resentment by this injustice, that he expresses a concern for those who place their happiness in riches only, at the expence of virtue. He informs us at the same time, that he was not only above want, but that he was enabled to assist his brother upon many occasions, which he continued to do, even after the ill usage he had received from him.

It may be almost superfluous to mention the story of his poetical contest with Homer, which even Plutarch reckons among the *ἑωλα πρᾶγματᾶ* of ancient times. The contest is said to have occurred at the funeral of Amphidamas, king of Eubœa, for the prize in poetry, which Hesiod won; and receiving a Tripod as an emblem of his victory, he dedicated it to the Muses, with an inscription. But this account has generally been rejected as fable; and the same may be said of the tale of the two poets having sung together in Delos, in honour of Apollo, which has been strenuously denied by those who appear, on the best authority, to place Hesiod thirty or forty years before Homer. It is besides in direct contradiction to the assertion of Hesiod himself, who positively declares that he never undertook any voyage, but that to Chalcis in Eubœa. These anecdotes had, however, at one time sufficient currency to induce Dion*, Varro†, and Philostratus‡, to consider Homer and Hesiod as contemporaries. Lucian§ has also included these imaginary trials of skill in his account of the several contentions in every art which he supposes to have passed at a famous festival in the *Isle of Herres*.|| In the latter part of

* Dion Chrysost. p. 20.

† Aut. Gell. Lib. iii. cap. 11.

‡ In Heroic. in Euphorb.

§ P. 399.

|| Robinson, (Dissert. de Hes. edit. Loesner, p. 32, 33,) seems to think that the story of the contest may be credited so far, as that Hesiod gained a victory, but not over Homer. With respect to the meeting of the two poets at Delos, Barnes (Præloq. in Loesner.) reluctantly withholds his credit. Robinson (uti supra 34,) more decidedly considers it as a fiction of grammarians. The two Epigrams on the subject, (mentioned in Lib. Anthol. Dion Chrys. and Eustathius, ad Il. p. 5) have been long since rejected.

* Life of Hesiod.

† Luc. p. 926.

Hesiod's life, he retired to Locris, a neighbouring town of the Phoceans, about the same distance from Mount Parnassus, as Ascra was from Helicon. He is supposed to have left a son, who was Stesichorus the poet, and a daughter; but for this we have no direct authority. It is agreed by all, that he lived to a very advanced age.

The story of his death is related by Plutarch in his 'Banquet of the Seven Wise Men.' The man with whom Hesiod lived at Locris, a Milesian, ravished a maid in the same house. Hesiod, though ignorant of the fact, was maliciously accused as an accomplice to her brothers, who barbarously murdered him, with his companion, whose name was Troilus, and threw their bodies into the sea. The body of Troilus was cast on a rock, which retained the name of Troilus from that accident. The body of Hesiod was received by a shoal of dolphins, as soon as it was thrown into the water, and carried to the town of *Molicria*, near the promontory *Rhion*, where the Locrians then held a solemn feast. When they saw a floating carcase, they ran with astonishment to the shore; and finding it to be the body of Hesiod recently slain, they resolved to detect the murderers of a man whom they so much honoured. When they discovered the wretches who had committed the murder, they plunged them alive into the sea, and afterwards destroyed their houses. The remains of Hesiod were deposited in Nemea, but its situation was concealed from a dread of the Orchomenians, who had formed a design, founded on an oracle, to steal his body and carry it into their own country. Pausanias* adds, that the Orchomenians, in obedience to the advice of the oracle, which had recommended them to seize the bones of Hesiod, in order to remove a pestilence which raged among them, afterwards discovered and transported them home. Boissard† has exhibited a breast with a head, a trunk without a head, and a gem, intended for Hesiod; but the only original monument of him now remaining, or at least known, is a marble bust in the Pembroke collection at Wilton. The character of Hesiod as a poet and a man, seems to be sufficiently comprized in the words of Paternus; *perelegantis ingenii et mollissima dulcidine carminum memorabilis, otii quietisque cupidissimus.*

As our design is rather to give the reader a general idea of the ancient writers, than a minute and elaborate criticism on their respective works, it will not be necessary to detain him long upon those of Hesiod, as they are inconsiderable in point of number, and only one of them appears to be incontestably his. The volume generally consists of three poems, the 'Works and Days,' the 'Theogony,' and the 'Shield of Hercules.' The 'Works and Days,' has always been considered as a genuine work of Hesiod, and the only dispute among the critics and commentators, has been respecting the title. The first part they call *Egya* (Works) and the second *Hμεραι*, (Days); others call the first *Egya kai Hμεραι*, and the two *Hμεραι* only, which part consists of no more than sixty-four lines. In some editions, this division is placed at the end of the moral and religious precepts; but according to Grævius,* there was no such distinction in the old manuscripts; he has therefore not used any in his own edition. Whether these divisions existed or not in the old copies, is of little importance; they certainly contribute to the ease of the reader, and do not injure the original text. The poem might perhaps, with still greater propriety, have been divided into three parts; the one mythological, the other moral, and the last didactic. It begins with the fable of Pandora, and if it be originally invented by him, he may claim the merit of a fertile imagination; he is at least the first writer by whom the fable is mentioned; as well as the birth of Venus, and that of the nine Muses, the daughters of Mnemosyne and Jupiter. The allegory of Pandora is followed by a description of the different ages of the world, which he divides into five, instead of the usual number of four. These are the golden age, the silver age, the brazen age, the age of the demi-gods and heroes, and the iron age, which was the age in which Hesiod himself wrote. After this mythological opening, he addresses a moral discourse to his brother Perses, which is followed by precepts in the art of tilling the earth, interspersed with lessons of wisdom. At the close of the poem he makes a curious distinction between the different days of the month, pointing out the particular functions which should be appropriated to each. He informs us, that marriages should take place on the fourth of the month,

* Paus. Boeot. c.

† Boissard, Antiq. Rom. Urb.

* Græv. Lect. Hesiod.

that sheep may be shorn on the eleventh or twelfth, but that the twelfth is better; that the tenth is most favourable to the generation of males, and the fourteenth to that of females, and many other instructions equally singular. These were undoubtedly the superstitious reveries of his times, but it may be remarked, that they are not to be found in Homer.

The 'Works and Days' is the earliest poem we have upon agriculture,* though Dr. Kennet seems rather disposed to call it, A Body of Economics. It contains many admirable precepts, delivered in a style of great simplicity and purity. But it has the defect when considered as a poem of being too minute and dry.† The instructions are conveyed without either method or order, the style is uniformly even and temperate. *Raro assurgit Hesiodus* (says Quintilian‡) *magnaue pars ejus in nominibus est occupata, tamen utiles circa præcepta sententiæ, lenitasque verborum et sententiarum probabilis, daturq. ei palma in illo medio genere dicendi.* His principal merit is an engaging simplicity, which attracts the attention of the reader, and the purity of the language may satisfy the nicest ear. It is, besides, easy of comprehension; and a Hesiod, with Pasozis' Lexicon at the end of it, may be recommended as one of the best helps to the attaining of Greek. As a didactic poem, it is rather a sketch of the rules upon which agriculture is founded, than a regular treatise upon the science itself. If we wish to see that sketch expand into an enlarged and luminous system, with views more correct, a colouring more brilliant, and a *tout-ensemble* more perfect, we must resort to Virgil, who has treated this subject in a manner equally instructive and practical.

The 'Theogony,' or the 'Birth of the Gods,' is a sort of poetical review of all the deities which graced the ancient mythology. The propriety of ascribing it to Hesiod, has been sometimes disputed, but Fabricius,|| who seems to have written the best account of this poet, asserts it to be undoubtedly his. Hesiod and Homer were the first who introduced a Theogony among the Greeks; the first who gave a name to the gods, ascribing to them honours and functions, and giving particular descriptions of their

persons. Hesiod begins with the first principle of the heathen system, that Chaos was the parent of all, and heaven and earth the parents of all visible things. That Heaven was the father, says Plutarch in his *Inquiry after God*, appears from his pouring down the waters which have the spermatic faculty; and Earth the mother, because she generates and brings forth. This, according to Plutarch and others, was the origin of that multiplicity of gods and goddesses which formed the religious system of the ancients. They considered those bodies in the heavens, or on the earth, from which they received so much benefit, as the immediate objects of their gratitude and adoration. From similar motives they were afterwards induced to pay divine honours to mortal men, by whose wisdom or exploits the rest of mankind were improved or protected. The design of the poet was to give a catalogue of the deities who were in any sense esteemed as such, in the age in which he lived, whether fabulous, historical, or physical. But it may be remarked, that even where a story took its rise from history or fable, he labours to reduce it to natural causes. The one half of the Theogony is a continual nomenclature of gods and goddesses, of every rank and species. Quintilian,* has justly remarked that they occur too frequently, but those who are accustomed to admire in Homer the beautiful order, and even poetical effect which he gives to the names of the cities and heroes he describes, will be equally disposed to admire the same excellence in Hesiod. It is observable of this poet, whose style is in general so soft and easy, assumes towards the end of the poem, a degree of unexpected vigour and majesty, when he describes the wars of the gods against the giants, a fabulous tradition of which he makes the earliest mention. This description and that of winter in the 'Works and Days,' may be compared with some of the finest passages in Homer, but the comparison cannot be long maintained in favour of Hesiod. The description of Tartarus into which the Titans are precipitated by the thunder of Jupiter, offers so striking a resemblance to the hell of Milton, that it is difficult not to imagine that the one served as a model for the other. The conformity of ideas in a subject which the difference of religion would have appeared to render so little probable, may be cited

* There was a supposed poem of Orpheus, which bore the same title.

† Lives of Anc. Greek poets, 57.

‡ Inst. Orat. lib. x.

|| Biblioth. Græca in Hesiod.

* Quint. ubi supra.

as a curious instance of coincidence, to say nothing more.

The Works and Days, and the Theogony are the only works now extant, that can with any certainty be ascribed to Hesiod. The *Ασπίς Ηρακλέους*, or Shield of Hercules, is always printed with them, but has not one convincing argument that can decide it to be by the same poet. There is great reason to believe, that the two first only were remaining in the time of Augustus. Manilius,* whom Bentley has proved to have been a poet of that fertile age, does not mention any other. Lyl. Gyraldus, and Fabricius, bring all the evidence they can of its having been written by Hesiod, but advance nothing that amounts to a positive proof. Le Fevre, in a bolder style of pedantic criticism, has asserted that those who deny it to be Hesiod's, can have little knowledge of Greek. Those, however, who are disposed to form an opinion of their own, in defiance of this authoritative decision, will find in it little similarity to the other works of our poet. Among such who consider it as spurious, some have supposed it to be an imitation of the Shield of Achilles in Homer, but after a strict examination, this opinion does not appear to us to be much better founded. The whole poem consists of four hundred and eighty lines, of which one hundred and eighty only contain the description of the shield. Among these, there are some few passages similar to that of Achilles, but the other parts have no affinity to any book in the two poems of Homer.

Suidas mentions a poem, called the 'Catalogue of Heroic Women,' in five books. That Hesiod composed such a work is probable from the two last verses of the Theogony, and its being mentioned by other ancient writers. Fabricius enumerates a variety of other works, supposed to have been written by him; but as their existence, and more particularly the propriety of ascribing them to Hesiod, are founded entirely on conjecture, it is unnecessary to mention them here. Of all the supposed labours of this poet, except those which we have already named, we have only the titles remaining; and some fragments preserved by Pausanias, Plutarch, and Polybius, who gloried as much in rescuing a verse from the ruins of time, as a prince in a victory over a powerful enemy. Others are also preserved in Strabo and Eusta-

thius, and in the Scholia of Apollonius, Pindar, Lycophron, Sophocles, and Æschylus.

In a short and general recapitulation of what we have already advanced on the merit of this ancient poet, we shall notice the various opinions that have hitherto been entertained by former critics. Le Fevre, in allusion to some parts of the 'Works and Days,' compares him to a maker of almanacks, who pretends to distinguish between fortunate and unfortunate days, and asserts that this piece, upon the whole, is not much to be valued. Vives, speaking of the Theogony, says, it may be of some use for the understanding of the poets, but that in other respects it is good for nothing. But notwithstanding the severity of these censures, Hesiod appears to have the current of learned and judicious criticism in his favour. Heinsius, Borrichius, and Robinson, speak of him with just and impartial praise. Borrichius, in particular, remarks that the poem of the 'Works and Days,' is written with so much knowledge of nature and life, that, even at this day, the reading of it may be of great use to those who apply themselves to moral philosophy, to policy, to œconomy, to marine affairs, and to husbandry; and that the Theogony contains more than the title seems to import, many natural truths, under the cover of fables, and the most essential maxims drawn from the deepest philosophy. Robinson, whose dissertation on Hesiod we recommend as one of the best disquisitions we have on the merit of a classic, has successfully laboured to refute the objections that have usually been urged against him. The truth is, that our opinion of Hesiod must be formed from a due consideration of the two poems, and not from the occasional beauties or defects of either. In both, we shall find him a pleasing and original poet, a mild and sensible philosopher, perfectly acquainted with the manners and customs of his age, and possessing a purity of diction, and a gravity of numbers, more uniformly preserved perhaps than in any other Greek. It has been too much the custom to compare him with Homer, without considering that most of the objects which Hesiod has celebrated, did not require that dignity of style, and elevation of sentiment, which the subjects of Homer demanded and obtained. The venerable simplicity of his style may sufficiently gratify those who do not always seek in poetry for luxuriance of imagery;

* Man. Astronom. lib. ii.

imagery, or boldness of metaphor. The elegant variety, the grand yet harmonious expression, the frequent prosopopœias of Homer, are not to be found in the poems of the Ascræan Bard, but the facility of his manner, and the softness of his colouring, have always rendered him a favourite among the admirers of simplicity and nature. Of all the Greek poets, he is the most familiar to be read, and he is, in some degree, necessary to the understanding of the rest. The names of the deities, the ceremonies of their worship, and the peculiar attributes of each; in a word, all the wonders of that mythological system which has so much assisted the imagination, and enriched the productions of subsequent poets, are derived from this source. The precepts interspersed throughout his poems, are always strictly moral and virtuous. That knowledge of life which we admire in Homer, is equally conspicuous in Hesiod, though differently improved, and differently applied. Virgil, whose own compositions sufficiently demonstrate how well he could judge of others, frequently mentions him, and always with honour and veneration. He proposed him as his model in a great part of the *Georgics*, and appears to have principally endeavoured to imitate, in his own language, the beauties he had admired in Hesiod.

— Hos tibi dant Calamos, en accipe,
Musæ,

Ascræo quos ante Seni: quibus ille solebat
Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.

Hesiod, Gr. fol. with Theocritus, Editio Princeps, Venet. apud Aldum, 1495.

Hesiod, with the Scholia, 4to. Venet. 1537.

Hesiod, Gr. et Lat. Spondani, 8vo. Rupeli. 1592.

Hesiod, Heinsii, cum Græc. Schol. 4to. Lug Bat. 1603.

Hesiod, Elzevir. Lug. Bat. 1657.

Hesiod, Grævii, 8vo. Amst. 1699.

Hesiod, Clerici, 8vo. Amst. 1701.

Hesiod, Robinson, 4to. Oxf. 1737. This is an excellent edition, with a well written Dissertation on Hesiod, and wants nothing but the Greek Scholia to make it perfect.

Hesiod, Krebsii, 8vo. Lips. 1746.

Hesiod, Gr. et Lat. by Loesner, 8vo. Lips. 1778. This is the best edit. as it contains, besides the Prolegomena of Heinsius, Grævius, and Robinson, the notes of former editors, some inedited Scholia, various readings, and the observations of Rhunkanius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to present your readers a few statistical observations on the following extracts of a letter written

early in the last century, by a Portuguese secretary of state to his son; an abridgment of which, is annexed to Mr. Robert Southey's Letters, written during a short Residence in Spain and Portugal, p. 463.

“ Our king holds his crown by a very precarious tenure. The conquest of Portugal is but the work of one campaign for Spain. But the best possible plan would be, that the king should remove to Brazil, and fix his court at the City of Rio de Janeiro. The soil is rich, the climate delightful, and the city would soon become more flourishing than Lisbon. There he might extend his commerce, make discoveries in the interior, and take the title of Emperor of the West.

“ But you ask me what is to become of Portugal?—What is Portugal? It is a corner of land divided into three parts; the one barren, one belonging to the church, and the remaining part not even producing grain enough for the inhabitants. Look now at Brazil, and see what is wanting: Salt may be found at Pernambuco, the country will produce wine, and oil may be made from the whale fishery.

“ If America is in want of some things which Europe produces, Europe wants more of the productions of America. Whatever America is in need of, industry can there supply; but it is not thus in Europe. The Divine Providence permits these mutual wants in the two hemispheres, that all nations may communicate one with the other, and form an universal republic.

“ In contemplating this plan we should remember how widely the gospel might be extended, when there would be so many more labourers in the Lord's vineyard. I say the Lord's, for the Tapayes of Brazil are as much his creatures as the Europeans, though they have for so many ages dwelt in the darkness of idolatry.

“ Thus should Brazil become the port of the world. The Europeans would come there for gold and silver, and jewels, and whatever productions might be raised; nor when the ports were open to them, would they ever think of conquering the country. You say that Portugal must then be governed by a viceroy, that he would be less careful of the state, that the nobility would be less willing to serve under him, and that Portugal would thus be added to Spain. To this, I reply, let the powers of Europe guarantee Portugal to his majesty; this they will do for their own interests; and, if Spain attacks Portugal, let her expect reprisals on the side of Paraguay and the Rio de Plata. You will think me an old dotard, but which is best, to live in security, or in constant fear? Portugal wants Brazil, but Brazil does not want Portugal.

“ Thus have I given you my sentiments. They may be deemed by some impracticable,

cable, romantic, and little orthodox. But all things appear impracticable to those who will not put them in practice, romantic to those who will not reason, and heretical to the ignorant and the interested."

The speculation of this venerable statesman, is not less remarkable for not having been acted upon before the lapse of one hundred years, or because the circumstances, under which the translation of the royal family to Brazil has been effected, are widely different from the time, when he suggested the measure. Portugal, no doubt, is now lost for ever to the house of Braganza. The powers, which in the Portuguese secretary's time might have guaranteed that kingdom to its legitimate princes, can no longer obtain a guarantee for their own possessions. Their situation is as precarious as that of the Kings of Portugal in the beginning of the last century. But the geographical position, and the superior force of the Portuguese power in South America, backed by the naval strength of the British empire, will enable it to annoy the French and the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe, and on that foundation, which is the only secure one in politics, it will find its safety. In Europe it was at the mercy of its neighbours; in America its neighbours will be at its mercy. Portugal had only one-seventh of the extent of Spain; its population did not exceed two millions and a half; its forces by sea and by land were inconsiderable, and the energies of the people sunk under the terrors of the most ridiculous superstition. Mr. Bourgoing, the editor of the *Voyage du Duc du Chatelet en Portugal*, justly applies to Portugal what Voltaire makes Brutus say of Rome in Cæsar's time.

"Maitresse aux bords de l'Inde, esclave aux bords du Tibre."

And Mr. Southey relates two laughable instances of the ignorance of the Portuguese priests, and of the superstition of the vulgar.

"A pair of globes just arrived from England were shewn to a friar. Ah! (said he) I know what this is very well, it is a camera obscura, and a very dangerous thing it is. A friend of mine was very nearly killed in making some experiments with one."

"A servant asserted, and believed, that the nails, and hair, and beard, of the image of St. Iago of Compostella, constantly grew, and that a priest of high ecclesiastical rank was always appointed

to pare his nails and shave him. Once a meaner priest was nominated to this important office. He approached the image, placed the bason under his chin, began to lather the saint, and was immediately struck dead for his presumption."

Pimlico, Your's, &c.
6, Upper Eaton street, D. BOILEAU.
January 8, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous intelligent Correspondents who may be able to inform me, through the channel of your useful miscellany, whence arose the peculiar pronunciation of Latin at *Winchester school*, very different, I believe, from any other *English* pronunciation of that language. They pronounce the letter *a* always broad, as the *Italians*, and also as the *Scotch* do. I suppose they have some reason for thus differing from the rest of our schools, and that it is not merely accident.

Your's, &c. S. T.
October 19, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN reply to the enquiry at page p. 28, vol. xxiv. it should be understood that Ventilation upon an extensive scale is the only mode of preventing the air from becoming impure in rooms where many people are crowded together, and where there is a constant consumption of air by respiration or combustion. In all schemes of ventilation, the most successful method seems to be that of carrying off the heated and foul air from the highest part, and admitting the cool and fresh air by the lower part.

Probably in some of the courts of law, or in some of the prisons, air might be introduced by pipes from without, which would afford a more secure and constant supply than can pass in through doors and windows, and in a more pure state.

With regard to the use of acid vapours, they can only be efficacious where contagion is suspected, for they purify the air in no other way than by destroying specific contagious matters. In a crowded place the nitrous vapour, as recommended by Dr. Carmichael Smith, I should consider as much superior to the muriatic or oxymuriatic acids, which, particularly the last, are exceedingly offensive to the lungs, if not used with great caution. I know of no facts which

shew that the nitrous acid is inferior in point of effect.

Your's, &c. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE telegraph produced by the French and first ridiculed and afterwards copied by us, is not a new idea, although the manner of its construction is new. In the "Travels of John Bell of Anternomy" from St. Petersburg to Pekin in 1720, he describes the following mode of signals then used in China.

"Near the populous city of Siang Fu, we met with many turrets upon the road called post-houses, erected at certain distances from one another, with a flag-staff, on which is hoisted the imperial pendant. These turrets are so contrived as to be in sight of one another, and by signals they can convey intelligence of any remarkable event. By this means the court is informed in the speediest manner imaginable of whatever disturbance may happen in the most remote provinces of the empire. These posts are also very useful, by keeping the country free from highwaymen; for should a person escape at one house, on a signal being made, he would certainly be stopped at the next."

But so far back as the year 1596, a sort of night telegraph was invented by an Englishman, Captain John Smith, one of the first explorers of Virginia, sometime president of that province, and admiral of New England. This gentleman, who was of a most enterprising genius, being on his travels at the early age of seventeen, arrived at the seat of Ferdinand Archduke of Austria in Stiria. Here he was introduced to Count Eberspaught, Baron Kizel, and other officers of distinction; and the emperor being then at war with the Turks, he entered into his army as a volunteer.

He communicated to Eberspaught a method of conversing at a distance by means of torches, in this manner. First, three torches were shewn in a line equidistant from each other, which were answered by three others placed in the same manner; then the message being made as brief as possible, and the alphabet divided into two parts, the letters from A to L were signified by shewing and hiding one light as often as there are letters from A to the letter meant: the letters from M to Z by two lights in the same manner. The end of a word was signified by shewing three lights. At every letter the light stood till the other

party could write it down, and answer by his signal which was one light. This experiment was approved of, and very soon put successfully in practice.

I wish to communicate the above through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, not only as a curious fact, but because I think it might be the foundation of a telegraph at this time.

Your's, &c.

J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent who solicits intelligence concerning Book Societies, wishes, I should conceive, to learn *quid fugiendum*, as well as *quid utile*. I therefore take the liberty of sending you a few particulars respecting two Subscription Libraries, established in this town, one of them of twenty or thirty years' standing. The subscription to each of them is 1l. 5s. per annum. In one, the books are the joint property of the subscribers, and are sold at the year's end; in the other, a bookseller of this place subscribes a sum equal to a fourth of the aggregate of the other subscriptions, in consequence of which, and of his managing the concerns of the library, the books become his property, at the expiration of two years.

For the sum arising from thirty or forty subscribers at this rate, together with that added every year by the sale of the old books, a considerable portion of literary enjoyment might be had by every subscriber, if any plan could be devised of making an equal distribution of the books. But, strange as it may appear, that has never yet been done. Some years ago an attempt was made to accomplish this, by sending the books from subscriber to subscriber in a regular rotation, that every one might have an opportunity, for a limited time, of reading every book, if he thought proper, in his turn, and after it had gone through the society, of having it again, if he chose, for a longer period. But it is dangerous to make innovations. "My father, (said the farmer, in reply to one who wanted him to begin to reap at that part of the field where the corn was dropping out of the ear, and not at that where it was yet green,) always began on this side, and he did very well, and I am determined to persevere in his plan." In the same manner amongst us, *Mumpsimus* got the better of *Sumpsimus*, and "Chaos is come again." Some, forsooth, would be burdened with books! It did not occur, that

that we might decline our turn in any book. It would also require a considerable memory, to know to whom a book should be sent. But there was to be a list of the subscribers in each book, and always in the same order; and if *A* had this book first, *B* second, *C* third, &c. *B* should have the next book first, *C* second, &c. and *A* last. And as every subscriber was to insert in the list opposite his name the day of the month when he forwarded a book, it would be seen who had kept it longer than the prescribed time, and consequently who was subject to forfeitures. But we still adhere to good old customs. When the new books arrive, those who have most leisure to watch the opportunity, or are by habitation, or other respects most fortunate, take them and keep them as long as they please, and send them where they please, and when they return them again, then those of us who are the next fortunate, obtain them; but sometimes, indeed, it has been discovered, that it is not more inconvenient to send a book, if a choice one, to a neighbour's house, than to the shop. Now, though there are advantages in this plan, because it secures those who are not very good judges of writing, learning, &c. from the necessity of giving any opinion in company concerning any particular work, before they have heard that of their superiors; which method I observe to be adopted with much felicity very often by our greater critics; and also because if a book should be of an improper tendency; or of a nature so alluring as to occupy too much of the time of those who have but little to spare, its charms will be rendered less effulgent by time and a little patience, and desire will be moderated by repeated disappointment in endeavouring to obtain it; yet it seems to me, that we are subscribing principally for the benefit of a few persons, and constituting them our *Arbitri Elegantiarum*, without publicly declaring them to be such, and the subscription for that purpose; and I cannot bring my mind to approve of things which are done clandestinely. If your Correspondent then intends to recommend or establish book-societies, he should esteem it a matter of principal consideration how to form a plan, by which every one may obtain advantage in proportion to his subscription. When the books have been sold in the former of those societies mentioned by me, several subscribers have been surprised to find not only books which they had never seen,

but which they did not know to belong to the society. When all the subscribers live in the same place, or within a short distance, and are joint proprietors, nothing can be more simple and impartial than such a distribution as I have alluded to. In the other society some objection may be made to it, because the manager is the proprietor, and he would not be able to discover the injurer or loser of any particular book. But in justice to him, it ought to be observed, that, notwithstanding this, since he has seen by your last Supplement, that this Herculean difficulty has in some other places been vanquished, he has adopted this plan with respect to the periodical publications; which before, lay perhaps three or four together at one house the greater part of the month.

Your's, &c.

Gainsborough,
June 1, 1807.

AULUS MAURITIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of your excellent Magazine would be much obliged to any of your Correspondents for an authentic account of the *peculiar* dress of the ancient minstrels.

Your's, &c.

October 17, 1807.

C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FANATICISM: A VISION.

METHOUGHT I awoke as from a deep sleep, of the duration of which I was quite unconscious. I found myself in the country, under the broad canopy of heaven. The sun had newly risen; the birds were singing their morning hymn to the Creator. Light fleecy clouds adorned the sky; whilst the earth, fresh with dew-drops, and decked with all the flowers of spring, offered her pure incense to her maker. The soul, awakened to the contemplation of such a scene, could only say within herself,

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!"

The impression of this delightful scene soon gave way to far other sensations. Uncounted years seemed to have rolled over me since I had last beheld it, and age and infirmity had laid their heavy hands upon me. My hair and long beard bore witness to the bleaching power of time, and my limbs no longer retained their wonted vigour. I endeavoured to collect my scattered thoughts, and to ascertain

certain what had befallen me. I tried to walk as well as my feeble limbs would enable me, and I soon perceived that I was not far from my native city. Its walls and venerable castle were in sight, and its cathedral, deprived indeed of a beautiful and stately spire which used to form its chief ornament, but otherwise just as I ever remembered it, formed a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The surrounding country lay for the most part waste and desolate. The fences were broken down, the fields overrun with briars, and the roads scarcely passable. I hastened towards the town, and traversed some of its well-known streets as fast as the ruinous state of their pavement, never very good, would suffer me. I began to feel the cravings of hunger, nor did my squalid aspect and tattered garments seem at all to excite attention, for the few human beings whom I met were as abject in their appearance as myself. Presently a crowd advanced. In the front walked a man carrying a little tinkling bell, as in catholic countries, and a procession followed him, in the midst of which was borne something like a very dirty and ragged shirt. On the approach of this curious spectacle, all who happened to be in the street fell on their knees, with great marks of either devotion or fear; and not without reason, for the procession was attended by men and women, like maniacs, who brandished iron maces and scourges, with which they dealt very severe blows around them, on all who were remiss in their prostrations. Some, indeed, were felled to the ground by these monsters, in whom I perceived no cause of offence. It is needless to observe, that I took care to be one of the first to prostrate myself in the dirt, and this action, with the surprise and dread impressed on my mind, had such an effect on my feeble frame, that I fell senseless, half suffocated in the mud. When I recovered, I found myself in the hands of many persons, chafing my temples, and administering cordials, and I heard confused cries of "A martyr!" "A saint!" Money was showered upon me, chiefly of copper or base metal, and at length, finding my strength recruited, I returned my thanks in the best manner I could, and was allowed to go about my business.

I long sought in vain for any face that was familiar to me, or any house that I could find courage to enter. The best that I had known were all in ruins. Many churches remained, and among them

one which I recognized. I enquired of a passenger "whether that was not St. Saviour's church?" "St. *Seamless*, you mean," answered the man, with a look of contempt and rancour, that made me by no means inclined to say another word. His behaviour and his answer were riddles which I dreaded, yet wished, to have explained. Faint and weary, I was obliged to take some refreshment of the coarsest kind at one of the filthiest hovels imaginable; but it had once been an excellent inn, and I knew not where to seek for better fare. During my wretched meal, I carefully avoided all questions, and indeed every kind of conversation. While I was silent, every one seemed too much occupied with their own misery to wonder at mine. Many people were engaged in certain strange gesticulations, frequently drawing rags from their pockets, which I took for pocket-handkerchiefs, till I found the owners, instead of making the proper use of them, were kissing them, and mumbling some exclamations of "Glory, and honour, and strength, and everlasting seamless garments," with other words that I could not understand.

Dejected and bewildered, I wandered along towards my former habitation; but passing near the cathedral, and finding it was prayer time, I sought to soothe my mind with devotional exercises. Former associations revived in my breast, and the dreadful solitude I experienced, seemed about to be converted into the most interesting of all sociability. But how great was my surprize, as I entered the sacred edifice, to hear the noise of looms resounding through its ailes and cloisters, and to find all the spaces between its venerable pillars occupied by one or more of those machines! These, however, were not all at work; and such as were, appeared to be of little use. Rags and tatters hung about them, and no regular web was to be seen throughout the whole. Fearful of making any enquiries, I hastened to the choir. The service was begun; the strains of the organ drowned the clatter of the looms, and for a while the sublime and solemn prayers, familiar to my recollection, and dear to my memory, effaced all painful sensation, and my oppressed heart relieved itself in a shower of tears. But how was I astonished and shocked to hear mingled with these well-known prayers, and with the most solemn invocations of God and the Saviour of mankind, strange exclamations of "blessed

be

be the holy garment, thrice blessed be the holy seamless garment, which endureth for ever and ever ! glory to the loom which weaveth without a seam !" and a number of similar expressions, to my imagination equally foolish and profane. The service was ended by a procession with three or four ragged shirts like that I had met with in the street.

I quitted the church along with the multitude, the greater part of whom, whose nakedness was but half concealed by their ragged and tattered cloaths, were occupied in exclamations about "everlasting garments," that to my apprehension seemed peculiarly ridiculous. I thought they were all mad, or that I myself was under the influence of some horrible delirium. My attention was soon turned to the state of my own habiliments, which hung but imperfectly upon me, and I took refuge in a shop, that seemed likely to supply my wants. The charitable donations I had received, now afforded me a welcome assistance. I was shewn various ready-made cloaths, of linen and woollen, but mostly of a bad quality, and very rude imitations of articles that had in my youth been made in great perfection here, and the sale of which, all over the world, had for ages rendered this city as opulent and flourishing, as it was now evidently impoverished and decayed. What struck me as very remarkable in these garments was, that all the seams were most carefully concealed with something like paint or wax ; and when I expressed an apprehension that this was done to conceal the badness of the needlework, such a torrent of abuse flowed upon me, that, dreading I knew not what, I was obliged to make the most humble submissions and apologies. To change the subject, I enquired for shoes. They brought me wooden ones only ; and when I asked for leather shoes, my auditors were at a loss to understand me, and testified total ignorance. They shewed me a rude kind of stockings made of cloth, with the seams entirely covered with a filthy varnish, like cobbler's wax. I enquired for knitted ones. At this unfortunate demand all the people in the shop looked at me as if I had uttered the most atrocious wickedness. They started back several steps. The cloaths I was about to purchase were removed. I was thrust into the street, with exclamations of "wretch, monster !" and what most amazed me, repeated cries of "infidel, heretic, deist, and atheist !"

I could now gladly have dashed myself upon the broken pavement, and submitted to the iron maces I had seen in the morning, to put an end to my wretched existence. What can be more deplorable than to find all the feelings of humanity perverted, all the intercourse of society misunderstood, as among the inhabitants of a madhouse ? Still I dragged my weary limbs to a solitary corner, where, sitting on a stone, I attempted to form some conjectures of what might be my future destiny. I had not sat long when a man passed me a few steps, and then returned again. He looked at me with affected indifference, but with a scrutinizing eye. He was aged like myself, and if possible more squalid and mean in his apparel ; but I thought I recognized in his features the countenance of a former acquaintance, eminent for sense, virtue, and every thing great and amiable. My heart misgave me. Could this be the man ? It was ; and I flew to embrace him. He looked around him, shunned my approach, and hastily passed on. My eyes followed him to an obscure alley which he entered, and, as I thought, beckoned me to follow. I soon came up with him, and we proceeded along the passage together. Various exclamations of mutual surprize ensued. My eager questions and unaffected ignorance soon led my friend to lay aside his caution and suspicions, and after many questions and replies on both sides, we continued our walk together into the country, that our conversation might be uninterrupted. He delivered himself nearly as follows :

"If the unaccountable ignorance in which you appear to have lived, concerning the transactions of your native town for forty years past, had continued, you might consider as your most cruel enemy any person who should endeavour to give you information on the subject ; but the events which you have encountered this day must, without explanation, leave your mind in a state of amazement more painful than even the tale of horror and depravity I am about to relate. You know the flourishing and happy state of this ancient city in the early part of your own life, and particularly how peaceably and even harmoniously its inhabitants lived together on the score of religion. Christians of various denominations had each their churches, their chapels, or their meeting-houses, and in the common intercourse of life all conducted themselves as brethren. The interests of hu-

manity would even bring them frequently together on particular occasions to pay their devotions in the same temple. The lawn-robed prelate treated as his children, all those who, though they disowned his spiritual authority, obeyed his divine master; while the Presbyterian, the Independent, the Catholic, and the Quaker partook of his hospitality, and repaid his benevolence with gratitude and respect. This state of society, worthy of real Christians, was broken up by those who wore that character only as a mask. A set of men, interested in promoting dissensions by which villainy and rapacity might profit, and in decrying those genuine fruits of religion, that salutary faith and those pure morals which by comparison shamed their own characters, after long in vain attempting to exalt blind belief in general, and then particular dogmas, in preference to an useful and virtuous life, but too successfully obtained their ends when it was least expected. On all the great truths of revealed religion, honest men could never long be at variance. On disputable points they had learned a salutary forbearance, which enabled them to think for themselves and to let others do the same. The only resource of those who in any age or country wish to stir up religious animosity, is to bring forward something that no one can determine, and that is of no importance whether it be determined or not. The less mankind understand a subject, the more warmly do they debate upon it; and the more it is beneath the dignity of human wisdom, the more worthy they esteem it of divine interference. Such a point did these fanatics unhappily discover. In the 19th chapter of St. John's Gospel, verse 23, for well I know the too celebrated text, it is said that "the coat of Christ was without seam, woven from the top throughout." This apparently unimportant and harmless piece of sacred history became the subject of many sermons. Various mystical allusions were combined with it, and many discordant opinions started. Those who brought it into notice contended that the garment in question was literally woven in a loom, so as to be of one piece, without a seam. Others, who considered it as an innocent though trifling speculation, suggested that as a loom of such powers had never been heard of, the coat might probably have been knitted, in which case it might indeed have been made without a seam;

and this reasonable opinion was adopted by the most able and enlightened people who bestowed any attention at all upon this foolish, and at first unimportant controversy. But the leaders of the dispute treated such an explanation as heretical; and, being the most rational and probable, it has more than any other opinion been proscribed and condemned. Those who dared to support it were at one time burnt without mercy, and you yourself were highly favoured by fortune this day, when you mentioned knitted stockings and yet escaped with life. You may recollect two neighbouring places of worship in the lower part of the town, one of an octagon, the other of a square form, the occupiers of which differed from each other and from the established church, in some points now absolutely forgotten, and which never interfered much with their essential Christian character and duties. The latter congregation most favoured the knitting system, the former discouraged the enquiry as altogether unprofitable. Both were very soon overwhelmed by the torrent of persecution. The one edifice became a prison for heretics, who were burnt, as in a great furnace, in the dome of the other. Every idea of a seam in any garment was proscribed. The spire of the cathedral, as having a reference to an obelisk, and consequently to a needle, was destroyed, and the present uncouth though expensive architectural deformity substituted in its stead. The little cupola which crowns the stump of the spire of yon other church, is thought to have served as a private retreat in some tea-garden, till all such luxuries and refinement becoming superfluous in the abject state of society, it was bought by the parish when their spire was demolished.

"But as it was found absolutely impossible to form garments without seams, those who make them are secretly connived at, on condition of their paying an exorbitant tax to the church, in which the *seamless* faction has long obtained the ascendancy; and contrivances are used, as you observed, for concealing the seams, which, indeed, it is heresy to find out. This tax renders cloaths of all kinds so dear that few can buy them at the first hand, and as shoes could not be made without evident seams, they were soon forbidden. The poverty of the people has indeed rendered them superfluous. You are fortunate that your own are, as I perceive, in too ruinous a state to be recognized

cognized by the few persons who ever wore a leather shoe, or you would have been hanged for bringing them into the town.

"But the most serious and extensive evil of all is, that from the first starting of this idea of weaving a coat without a seam, it has become the interest of the priests who promulgated it to prove that such a thing is possible. Hence all the art and skill of the loom, which once maintained the town in opulence, are devoted to this one unattainable object. Consecrated looms, blessed with various ceremonies, are established, as you see, in the cathedral as well as in other places. All literature, all improvement, both intellectual and moral, are neglected and even forbidden, that the youth may apply their time solely to this new and strange kind of weaving. Those who produce the most shapeless and uncouth pieces of work, are supposed to be the most near perfection, and to be blessed with a particular inspiration, but the greater part make only shreds and tatters. In the devotional services, the worship of God and the Redeemer is, in a great measure, supplanted by the adoration of the imaginary and mystical loom, supposed to have woven the coat of Christ, and which is the grand object of emulation among all these weavers; who, provided they pursue it with apparent ardour, are allowed to lead whatever lives they please, and to abandon themselves to all kinds of profligacy. The tattered shirts, which you saw carried in procession, once belonged to the first promulgators of this strange doctrine, and are firmly believed by the multitude to be as free from seams as the coat of Christ. The dirt with which they have been impregnated ever since they came from the backs of their owners, and the distance at which they are shewn to the faithful, make it impossible to detect their real structure. Other similar ones in great numbers have been cut up into square pieces, the seams being carefully omitted, and sold to great profit as relics. It is thought irreligious to be without one or more of these filthy rags about the person. The itch or other disorders, which they abundantly propagate, are far less evils than the fanaticism they excite. Such have been the progress and effects of this fatal superstition, which has reduced a flourishing and happy town to beggary and every species of misery." My companion was yet speaking, when, turning my eyes, which had all along been rivetted to his counte-

nance, I perceived issuing from a neighbouring thicket a being compared with whose infernal aspect all those I had seen in the morning's procession were tame and amiable. He wielded an iron mace, which in an instant laid my friend dead at my feet. All attempts to escape were in vain. He levelled his weapon at me, and as it was falling to crush me, I started with horror and awoke.

Norwich, October 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when new societies are forming in the metropolis, to relieve and restore to honest industry the distressed and criminal, it surely is to be lamented that old establishments for those purposes should be neglected, notwithstanding there are funds (or means of raising them) sufficient to maintain such institutions. The establishments particularly under consideration are the *London Workhouse*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, and *Bridewell*. The present sheriffs have shewn great zeal and activity in endeavouring to reform what they see erroneous, and to lessen the afflictions of our suffering fellow-creatures; their endeavours we earnestly hope may be crowned with success, and, that many abuses may be rectified. We sincerely wish they, and other city officers, would pay particular attention to these establishments, as it is imagined they might be rendered essentially useful. Might they not be of great service in restoring to virtuous industry a most miserable class of females, who are nightly to be seen in the streets of this city? A more pitiable set of human beings, perhaps, is not to be met with in this kingdom; many of them, probably, have been enticed away from their parent's roof, by the wicked arts of profligate men, under a solemn promise of marriage, and pretence of sincere affection; others by profligates of their own sex. Well may it be asked, why are not such people made examples of? Why are there such severe laws against very slight offences, compared to the *artful seduction of innocence*?

It appears by *Stow's Survey of London*, by *Strype*, 1720, (speaking of the *London Workhouse*), that the *design* and *intention* of the said workhouse is to employ all the poor children, beggars, vagrants, and other disorderly persons that are or can be found within the city of London and the liberties thereof." Then

is enumerated (from a paper, dated 1704) the different description of poor children who are objects of the establishment; also of beggars, and vagrants, and idle and disorderly persons, amongst which are mentioned "those ill women which are taken up in the streets, debauching the youth and others of this city."

"Note, there are in the workhouse seldom less than four hundred children at work, besides the grown beggars, vagrants, and other idle and disorderly persons, who are there kept to hard labour."

It is understood that at present there are not more (if so many) *than half a dozen* children in this workhouse, although there are ample funds for supporting a great number of people. How far it would be consistent with *justice, humanity, and sound policy*, to put in force all the clauses of the vagrant act, we do not mean here to examine.

That worthy and truly respectable man, *Granville Sharp*, whose labours for the good of mankind are well known, took considerable pains, some years ago, to render this workhouse useful, but failed in his endeavours. The exact cause of his want of success I do not know.

Your's, &c.

December 26, 1807.

AN OBSERVER

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of an uncommon and beautiful appearance of the moon may not be unworthy the notice of the readers of your Magazine.

On Sunday, the 16th ult. I observed the moon, at half past eleven o'clock, surrounded by a very small halo, which increased rapidly until it assumed the appearance of a globe of fire, about six times the size of the moon, in the centre of which that luminary was placed. As I regarded this beautiful sight, I observed the edges of the halo begin to assume a prismatic appearance, and in about ten minutes a perfect rainbow was formed around it. The appearance then was that of the moon in the centre of a globe of fire, the globe being surrounded by a perfect and most brilliant rainbow.

The moon continued thus for half an hour, when her rainbow and halo disappeared, gradually leaving her as before, floating in a cloudless sky.

Your's, &c.

Teignmouth, Devon.

Aug. 24, 1807.

D. O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your Correspondents have noticed the prevailing disposition for the establishment of joint-stock companies for almost every branch of trade, but none of them have attempted to shew the progress we had made towards reviving the infatuation of the celebrated year 1720. These stock-jobbing speculations have received a check, which will probably prevent their increase for the present; but in order to convey to future readers of your Magazine, some idea of our commercial ingenuity and enterprising spirit, you probably will find room for the enclosed list. All the projects it comprehends have been laid before the public in the course of the last year, and the greater part of them will cease to be publicly known before the end of the present year. Your's, &c.

January 12, 1808.

G.

List of Public Companies proposed to be established by Subscription in the Year 1807.

1. Hope Fire and Life Insurance Company; capital £2,000,000.

2. County Fire Office, Southampton-street; capital £350,000.

3. Eagle Fire and Life Insurance Company; capital £2,000,000 in shares of £50 each.

4. Rainbow Fire and Life Office, Commercial road.

5. Atlas Insurance Company, for Fire, Lives, and Annuities.

6. Golden-lane Brewery, Brown and Parry's; capital £300,000 in shares of £50 each.

7. The Old English Ale Brewery, for brewing Ale, Amber, and Table Beer, from Malt and Hops only; capital £75,000 in shares of £25 each.

8. Maiden-lane Brewery.

9. Weston-street Brewery.

10. United Public Brewery, Bankside; shares £52 10s. each.

11. British Ale Brewery, Lambeth—Mainwaring's.

12. Public Brewery, Deptford.

13. The London Genuine Malt Distillery, and Rectifying Company, at Vauxhall; capital £140,000, in shares of £50 each.

14. The Public Distillery for making and rectifying Genuine British Spirits, Cordials, and Compounds; capital £200,000 in shares of £50 each.

15. Another

15. Another rectifying Distillery, on a smaller scale.

16. Another making and rectifying Distillery, on a large scale; capital £300,000.

17. London Genuine Wine Company, for importing and supplying Vintners and the Public in general, with Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, free from adulteration; capital £500,000, in shares of £50 each.

18. Britannic and India Wine Company; capital from £250,000, to £500,000, in shares of £100 each.

19. Genuine Wine Company; capital £50,000.

20. London Subscription Wine Company for supplying the Public with Foreign Wines of the first quality, for ready money; capital £50,000, in shares of £50.

21. Genuine Wine and Foreign Spirit Company.

22. The London British Vinegar Company; capital £100,000, in shares of £50 each, with power to the Committee to increase the capital by the sale of additional shares.

23. Vinegar Manufactory Company; capital £50,000, in shares, of £25 each.

24. Corn, Flour, and Provision Company, upon a very large scale, with the view of supplying Government, &c.

25. United Public Dairy, for the sale of milk.

26. New Medical Laboratory, for the preparation and sale of Genuine Medicines; capital £50,000, in shares of £50 each.

27. British Coal Company, capital £300,000, in shares of £50 each, with power to the Committee to increase the capital by the sale of additional shares.

28. Newcastle and Sunderland Coal Company; capital £100,000, in shares of £50 each.

29. Shields Coal Company.

30. National Light and Heat Company, by F. A. Winsor, 97 Pall Mall; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each.

31. London Cloathing Company, for supplying the Army, Navy, and Public with Clothes; capital £100,000, in shares of £25 each.

32. United Woollen Company.

33. Linen Company for Commission Sales; capital £500,000, in shares of £100 each.

34. London Commission Sale Company, for making advances on Produce and manufactured Goods, and selling them to advantage; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each.

35. British Commission Company; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £100 each.

36. Albion London Information Office, for Sale or Exchange of Estates, Manors, Livings, &c. the disposal of appointments and practice in the liberal professions, &c.

37. Company for purchasing Canal Shares, and lending Money for completing Canals; shares of £10 each.

38. British Copper Company; J. Jones, Lambeth.

39. Cambrian Copper Company; capital £100,000.

40. Paper Manufacturing Company, by R. Dodd.

41. The London Bank, by Mr. Brown of the Golden-lane Brewery; capital £5,000,000, in shares of £100 each; £5 to be paid on subscribing.

42. National Deposit, Interest, and Credit Bank, by F. A. Winsor; capital £5,000,000, in £50 shares; to commence business on the 1st of January 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING some time ago at a friend's house, when the wine and liquors were brought on the table, the discourse happened to turn upon the improvement these articles receive by long keeping; upon which I was invited to taste some Hollands recently taken from an ancient deceased relative's cellar, supposed to be nearly thirty years old. A quantity of it being mixed in a tumbler with warm water and sugar, the whole instantly assumed a turbid milky appearance. Struck with the singularity of the circumstance, at my suggestion it was tried with some cold water fresh from the spring, when exactly the same phenomenon took place, which induced me to pronounce it to be occasioned by a quantity of lead dissolved in the Hollands, and which, in the mixture, had become decomposed by the alkaline and earthy salts contained in the water. To be assured of this being the fact, we procured such tests as were to be obtained at the moment; such as the alkaline, sulphurets, &c. and on adding them to a portion of the Hollands, a copious dirty black precipitate fell down, which had exactly the same appearance of that precipitated from acetite of lead by the same tests. Upon a further examination of the bottle containing the liquor, a black sediment was observed at the bottom, and underneath eighteen or twenty large shot, which

which obviously explained the whole business.

I had intended to have made some further experiments on the remaining Hollands, for the purpose of ascertaining the real quantity of lead dissolved in a given portion of it; but when, a few days afterwards, it was enquired for, I was sorry to find it had been inadvertently thrown away.

It may not be improper here to remark, that when the test of Hahnemann is employed for the purpose of detecting lead in wine, which is now frequently done, the bottle from which it is taken should be always inspected, to know if any shot has been left in it, before any censure be passed on the wine merchant; as if this caution be not used, the reputation of an honest conscientious man may be unjustly called in question, and injured. And it may be a matter for serious consideration, whether some less exceptionable method of cleaning bottles cannot be pointed out than that now in common use, with shot, a portion of which is almost always left wedged in at the bottom. Your's, &c.

Ipswich, July 6, 1807.

J. A.

N.B. To detect the admixture of lead in wine, &c. equal parts of oyster shells and crude sulphur may be kept in a white heat for fifteen minutes, and when cold, mixed with an equal quantity of acidulous tartrate of potash (cream of Tartar), and put into a strong bottle with common water, to boil for an hour, and then decanted into bottles holding an ounce each. To each ounce bottle add twenty drops of muriatic acid.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following brief account of a very unusual tour is found worthy of insertion in your interesting Magazine, it is very much at your service:

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Glasgow, Jan. 1808.

"Last winter I received orders from our colonel to proceed to Canada upon urgent business. On the 12th of March I set out from this place on snow-shoes, *à la sauvage*, with a knapsack on my back. I was attended by a stout private of our regiment, a guide, and a large dog, who drew a small sledge loaded with provisions, blankets, and other necessities. The weather was extremely cold, and the snow in general three and four feet deep. Our route lay about N. W. for one hundred and fifty miles up the river St. John. The usual method is to travel on the ice, but unfortunately it was broken up or

dangerous, so that we were forced to strike into the woods, and force our way through wilds untrod by human feet. We reached the "Grand Falls" in six days (one hundred and fifty miles), marching from sun-rise to sun-set. The fatigue baffles all description; walking on snow-shoes, encumbered with a knapsack, through thick woods, up and down steep hills. We contrived to get into a house every night except one, when we encamped in the snow. This is a curious way of spending the night—we halt in a convenient place, and immediately set to work, one cutting down trees, and preparing fuel for the night, whilst another digs out the snow with his snow-shoe, so as to form a pit, on one side of which a large fire is made, opposite to which we lie down on a couch of spruce boughs, wrapped up as well as we can, with the pleasure of being almost roasted on one side, frozen on the other, and stifled with smoke. At the Grand Falls is a small military post, where we keep a few men. Here I remained one night. On the 18th, having dismissed my guide, and procured a horse, I set out with my attendant, and travelled thirty-five miles through a small French settlement, and that night slept at the last house in New Brunswick. On the 19th we marched all day in a snow storm, and encamped at night. 20th. Proceeded across a lake, on the bank of which we encamped. 21st. Entered on the Grand Portage, or land which separates the lake from St. Lawrence: encamped as usual. 22d. Proceeded at dawn of day, and marching almost without any halt until five o'clock P.M. we reached a house about one hundred and ten miles below Quebec. During the last four days we had not seen a trace of human beings, except sometimes the track of an Indian snow-shoe. I was almost knocked up with fatigue, having travelled in this manner upwards of three hundred miles in eleven days. On the 23d I hired a sledge, and set out for Quebec, which place I reached in two days; rested three days, and proceeded to Montreal, one hundred and ninety miles higher, where I remained until the 5th of May. Being determined to take a new route home, I set out as soon as the rivers were freed of the ice, and proceeding south about twenty seven miles to Fort St. John, on the river Chamblay, embarked in a sloop, and sailing with a fine wind up Lake Champlain, reached the south end of it in less than twenty-four hours, a run of one hundred and fifty miles. I landed, and proceeded seventy miles, to a fine thriving town on Hudson's river. I went to Albany, six miles below, where I embarked on board a sloop, and in four days landed at New York, one hundred and sixty-five miles. Here I embarked in a coaster for St. John's, New Brunswick, which place I reached after a boisterous passage of five days. Two days more brought me here, which concluded a curious tour, having made a circuit of nearly seventeen hundred miles.

My

My limits will not allow me to attempt a description of places. I shall merely remark that Canada is a very fine country, and the banks of the noble river St. Lawrence thickly settled. Montreal is a large thriving town, being the head quarters of the great Fur Company, and the depôt between Europe and the extensive country of Upper Canada. We have now very pleasant weather at Frederic-town. Two nights ago we had a sharp frost, and to-day the thermometer is at 84° in the shade. On the 23d of January last, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 36° below 0. at sun rise. With all this variation, the climate is remarkably healthy."

New Brunswick, Frederic-town,
June 19, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBJECT to a custom which is, in my opinion, both detestable and immoral. It is that of mistresses of families "denying themselves," as our language expresses it. I allow the tone of voice which accompanies the domestic's manner of giving the message assures you at the same time that the lady is at home: still I say there is a manifest impropriety in teaching servants to tell lies. How can mistresses expect fidelity to themselves, if they every morning give orders to say they are not at home, when they actually are?

You, Mr. Editor, will ask, "Has this *soi-disant* female never allowed such things at her door, or is she in so obscure a situation as to be overlooked?" The latter is not the case; and to the former position she answers firmly, that she never suffers any thing like duplicity to be practised in her house.

In France (even since the Revolution) it is the custom when the lady of the house does not wish to be intruded upon, to say that "*Madame n'est pas visible.*" This language is to me more consonant to truth and common sense than "*Not at home.*" It is urged by some females, that the latter expression implies the lady is "*busy or dressing.*" This perversion of language I cannot comprehend. My friends have also told me, they make exceptions in my favour, and that I am admitted at all times. Be it so; it is of little consequence to me, or little flattering to my vanity, when I see the ill effects which telling lies produce in all families where there are children and servants.

Your's, &c.

Great Russel-street.

Bloomsbury, Oct. 4, 1807.

A. K. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of the dissertation in No. 165, p. 529, of your Magazine, "on the Credit due to Bruce's Travels," after mentioning the traveller's assertion that he saw "three soldiers cut steaks from the buttock of a living cow," and observing that the author *indulges his genius* in the description of "an Abyssinian feast," adds that "these *outrageous descriptions* are vindicated both by the author and the editor;" but he (the dissertator) seems totally to discredit them. I am not inclined to enter into an enquiry whether these "descriptions" are true or false; but probably many of your numerous readers may be amused, if not instructed, by a description equally "*outrageous*" of similar practices having prevailed, within the comparatively narrow limits of our own island, at no very distant period of time; and, as one wonder is sometimes lessened, if not altogether driven out, by another, perhaps you will not think it improper to give this last-mentioned "description" a place in your next number, in order that the two may be compared together; in which case, the share of credibility that is due to each, will be appreciated as different readers may happen to feel inclined. I shall only add that, if credit is due to the one, there seems no very weighty reason why it should be refused to the other. The source of my information on this subject is as follows.

The twelfth number of the New Series of "*Censura Literaria*," by Samuel Egerton Brydges, which was published on the 1st of the present month, contains an account of, and extracts from, a book that was printed in the year 1679, the title of which is "Modern Account of Scotland, being an exact description of the Country, and a true Character of the People and their Manners; written from thence by an English Gentleman."

This curious work appears to have been written by Thomas Kirk, of Crook-wige in Yorkshire. Among other hard features of "Character and Manners," it contains the following. "Their cruelty descends to their beasts; it being a custom in some places to feast upon a living cow, they tie in the middle of them, near a great fire, and then cut collops off this poor living beast, and broil them on the fire, till they have mangled her all to pieces; nay sometimes they will only cut off as much as will satisfy their present appetite."

appetites, and let her go till their greedy stomachs call for a new supply; such horrible cruelty as can scarce be paralleled in the whole world."

It seems to be a somewhat curious circumstance, added to the remarkable coincidence in the "outrageous" passages in each of these travellers, that the Yorkshireman found in Scotland that strong trait of savage manners which the Scotchman does not pretend to have discovered until he got so far from his native country as Abyssinia. If the latter had happened to be a member of the Society of Antiquaries in his own country before he set out on his travels, he might, perhaps, have discovered at home traces of those manners that seem to have appeared quite new to him upon his entering Abyssinia. The flesh having been *roasted* in the one instance, and eaten *raw* in the other, would then have been the only difference; and the cruelty of cutting it *off the living animal* could not have been any novelty to him; nor would his narrative (if Kirke's veracity is admitted) have produced so many *wonderers* on the one hand, and *disbelievers* on the other, among his readers; for even your dissertator does not deny that the Abyssinians eat *raw* flesh; it is only the circumstance of their cutting it off the living animal to which he refuses his assent. In all probability Bruce had never seen Kirke's book, nor had any means of being informed of the horrid custom which the latter describes; therefore it could only be by *chance* that they have corroborated each other in the allegation that such a custom prevailed amongst *some* beings of the human race; and it is well known that civilization, and what is generally understood by the term *humanity*, are principles of very slow growth in many parts of the world. Kirke's book cannot be read by any person of the present time without exciting wonder at the quickness of their growth in Scotland not long after he had written it; for surely no such custom as he describes has been known in any part of that country within the memory of the oldest person now living, and it is only one hundred and twenty-nine years since his book was published; but, if it ever did exist at all, his expression "in *some* places," clearly evinces that it

was by no means general: and perhaps the same may be said of Abyssinia; and that a total extinction of the custom in question will, by the ameliorating hand of time, be brought about in that country as it has so happily been in the northern part of our own island.

Your's, &c.

Bloomsbury,
January 12, 1808.

W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the department of your Magazine allotted to *neglected Biography*, I would wish to call the attention of some of your Scots readers to the late Doctor George Skene, of Aberdeen. As a scholar, he had few equals: he was a man of sound judgment, of deep research; and when to this is added his great experience as a physician, his abilities must be duly estimated; these being qualities which, combined in one person, make the best requisites for that profession.

His many remaining friends will bear witness to his talents as a companion; and though he may be said often to have "set the table in a roar," yet it was with that genuine humour which deserves a finer character; and that poignancy of wit which many attempt, but few succeed in. Perhaps he allowed himself to be carried away too much by satire; but it gave to his conversation that zest which is only to be felt, but cannot well be described.

Although his reputation is firmly established through a large district, where his loss was severe, and much lamented, yet I shall feel a proud satisfaction in being instrumental to a more wide and general knowledge of it. There are many of his townsmen who are well fitted for drawing up a sketch of his life; and there are none but will allow he was deserving of their highest praise. I hope they will not let his fame pass away like those who live only for themselves, and whose existence is like the insect, that flutters for a season, that dies unnoticed, un lamented, and forgotten. The memory of Dr. Skene will outlive many generations.

Your's, &c.

Aug. 10, 1807.

M. D.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES *relating to*
the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN
MORDAUNT, of the HONOURABLE EAST
INDIA COMPANY'S MADRAS ESTAB-
LISHMENT.

THIS very singular and well known personage has been so much admired, so much reprobated, so much upheld, and so much decried, that some account of him may probably be acceptable to the public.

He was a natural son of the late Earl of Peterborough, and, together with an elder brother by the same mother, was, at an early age, put out to nurse. Harry, the eldest, was a pining, spiritless starveling; while John, the subject of this Memoir, was active, lively, and of an uncommonly fine form. He was more of the Apollo Belvidere, though more rigid in muscle, than any other person I ever saw.

Harry took a sedentary turn, and being tender in constitution, could not partake of those gymnastic exercises, which John delighted in, and in which he, on all occasions, took the lead. In fact, Harry was more calculated for scholastic researches, in which he made the ordinary progress of a school-boy, and would, probably, have shone under *Alma Mater*, had not his father, with the view of providing for him handsomely, and at a distance from the family in general, shipped him off as a cadet to Bengal.

John was too wild to learn much, his whole time was devoted to truancy; and, as he often said, "one half of his days were spent in being flogged for the other half." Hence he was in no danger of a professorship, if we except those arts in which the celebrated Breslaw, Jones, &c. took their degrees! In such John was completely at home, and they were certainly of some use to him, as will be hereafter seen.

When John was taken from school, he was about as learned as when he first was sent there; however, when this was ascertained, and a quarrel was commenced on the occasion, he very handsomely stepped forth to exculpate his master; whose attention he declared to be unparalleled, and, slipping off his cloaths, exhibited the earnestness of the good man's endeavours; humorously observing, that "as nothing could be got into his brains, his master had done his best to impress his instructions on the opposite seat of learning."

At the time that John was to pass muster before the India directors, he was out of the way, and it was nearly too late when he was found at marbles in Dean's yard. No time was lost in coaching him up to Leadenhall-street, where, being bent more on his pastime than on the grave questions put by his examiners, he was near being rejected as an idiot; when one of the quorum, who knew the youth's trim well, and who probably wished to see John appointed, asked him if he understood cribbage? John's soul was instantly roused, his eyes glistened, and regardless of every matter relative to his appointment, he pulled out a pack of cards, so greasy as scarcely to be distinguished, and offered "to play the gentleman for any sum he chose!"

The youth now felt himself at home, and speedily convinced them that, however ignorant he might be of the classics, he was a match for any of them at cards! He was passed, and dispatched to Portsmouth, where he was to embark in an India ship ready to sail with the first fair wind; but as that was not to be had for some days, the person who had charge of him put him on board, and returned to town.

John's gaiety of disposition soon made him the fiddle of the crew; all on board loved him. He was elegant in his make, graceful in his movements, (though he never could be made to walk a minuet by his dancing-master,) of a very animated countenance, strongly marked with good nature, spirit, and dignity; his features were regular and handsome, his eyes keen and commanding, and, on the whole, we may say he was such as is rarely seen!

Notwithstanding the rigid restrictions laid down by the person who had shipped him, such were the qualities of our young adventurer, that none could resist his wishes; the kindness he experienced, added to the novelty of the scene, made him completely happy, and attached him more to his new companions, than to his native soil. He could not bear to mope about the ship, whilst waiting for a wind, and frequently lent a pull in the boats, which occasionally were sent for provisions, &c.

One day, however, John strayed into the town, and got into company with some girls, who soon eased him, not only of his money, but of his buckles, handkerchief,

chief, and every thing that could possibly be dispensed with. At this unlucky moment the wind being fair, the signal was made for sailing, and the boat's crew were compelled, after a short but active search, to put off, with heavy hearts, thinking they had seen their last of their favourite.

John came down to the beach too late! The boat was just arriving at the ship, which was lying to for her, and sailed immediately from the Mother-bank. What was to be done? He had no money, and not a soul would put off on such a trip without being previously well paid! The matter was to all appearance come to the worst, when seeing two watermen at cards in the stern sheets of a boat, he was led by an irresistible impulse to see how matters went on!

The owner of the boat was losing his money at all-fours, when John requested that he might play a hand or two for him; offering to abide himself by any loss during his own play. The man agreed, and John not only won back the losings, but eased his opponent of all his money. The waterman was asked to take him on board, but no promise of money could tempt him; "it was too far," and, "mayhap might never get a penny by it," "had been sarved so before," and all the host of objections, common among interested persons, were raised! At length the waterman, taking hold of John's button, drew him aside from the many who were there laughing at his misfortune, and said he had observed, that in dealing there seemed to be something uncommon; besides that, "he had turned up *Jack* plaguy often," "now, young'ne, I've a notion that didn't come by nature, and if so be, you'll shew me how to do it I will take you aboard at all risks."

The bargain was struck, the man being instructed how to turn up *Jack*, with the aid of three of his friends, sailed and rowed with such effect as to get within notice of the vessel before dark. The sails were backed, and John facetiously observed as he quitted the boat, "Now, my honest friend, you have turned up *Jack* in earnest," meaning that the waterman had fairly fulfilled his promise, by putting him (John Mordaunt) on board.

On his arrival at Madras, John was received with open arms by all his countrymen, according to the practice of those days, when unbounded hospitality was prevalent: his letters of introduction,

which had been prudently given in charge to the captain of the ship, were delivered; and there appears no doubt but he might have speedily obtained some important situation; but General Sir John Clavering, who was then commander-in-chief in India, and who was, accordingly, second in council at Calcutta, having promised to provide for him, John went on to Bengal, where he was appointed an honorary aid-de-camp to that officer, still retaining his rank on the Madras establishment, where he was afterwards subjected to much ill will and obloquy!

The general had, no doubt, been pre-informed of the gross ignorance under which our hero laboured, and was determined to put his abilities to an early test. Accordingly, after a few days entrance on his appointment, John was desired to write a letter, conformably to leading points furnished by the general, to one of the colonels, commanding at an upper station. John very readily undertook the office, and in a short time returned to the general's apartment with the letter, written according to the *data*.

Sir John did all he could to unravel the various pot-hook combinations, and to arrange them into any thing like penmanship, but in vain! The orthography was not a whit better! The general was amazed, but, being willing to know how John might have expressed what was entrusted to him to communicate, as the only means of obtaining that knowledge, desired him to read what he had written. In this reasonable expectation, the general was, however, compleatly foiled; his *protégé* very deliberately saying, "that was no part of *his* duty: he had obeyed the general's orders by *writing* the letter; it was the business of the *colonel* to whom it was addressed, to *read* it!"

It is truly wonderful, that, under the consciousness of being so very deficient in this branch, and in a circle which is so eminent for superior education, such as the society in India may fairly claim to be, Mordaunt should have taken so little, if any, pains to improve himself. He surpassed in almost every thing he undertook, yet, seemingly, more by intuition, than by any study or effort to excel. This ignorance in regard to writing, was the more remarkable, as he generally conversed with perfect propriety; often indeed with elegance of diction, and with a precise appropriation of his words to the particular occasion.

He

He spoke the Hindoo language fluently, and was a tolerable Persian scholar; yet he could not write two lines of English correctly. I once had occasion to borrow a horse from him for a day or two: he sent the animal to me with the following note.

"You may kip the hos as long as you lick."

This excellence of temper, under all the jokes to which this unhappy deficiency subjected him, was wonderful. He knew his failing, and allowed it to stand as a butt for the amusement of his friends; but was highly offended at the attempt of any one, whom he did not feel a partiality for, to excite a laugh at his expence; and, more than once, in my hearing, has astonished persons of that description into the most complete humility. Once in particular, a very worthy young man of the name of James P——, who was rather of the more silly order of beings, thinking he could take the liberty of playing with, or rather upon him, in a large company called to Mordaunt, desiring him to say what was the Latin for a goose? The answer was briefly, "I don't know the *Latin* for it, but the *English* for it is *James P——*."

It should have been premised, that the foregoing question was put to Mordaunt, in consequence of his having in a note, sent to a person who had offended him, required "an immediate *anser* by the bearer." The gentleman addressed, wishing to terminate the matter amicably, construed the word literally, and sent a *goose* by the bearer; stating also, that he would partake of it the next day. This, to a man of Mordaunt's kidney, was the high road to reconciliation; though to nine persons in ten, and especially to those labouring under such a desperate deficiency in point of orthography, it would have appeared highly insulting!

It may readily be supposed, that Mordaunt was more ornamental than useful in General Clavering's office; however, the latter could not help esteeming him, and had he lived, would probably have effected Mordaunt's removal, from the Madras to the Bengal army; but the general dying, no other person felt so bold, or so interested for him, as to labour at that which, though not unprecedented, was so hostile to the sentiments of the latter establishment. The Madras officers never failed to notice, sometimes, indeed, in rather harsh

terms, the injustice of an officer being on their rolls, who never joined his regiment for nearly twenty years, and whose whole time was passed in the lap of dissipation.

Being on a party of pleasure to the northward, and near to Lucknow, the capital of Oude, and the residence of the late Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Doulah, Mordaunt, of course, had the curiosity to see both the prince and his court. The free open temper of Asoph pleased Mordaunt, whose figure and manner made a great impression on his illustrious host. The latter was fond of hunting and shooting; to cock-fighting, indeed, he was so partial, that he has even neglected due attendance to business of importance with the several residents, while engaged in a main with "his dear friend Mordaunt," who was completely skilled in that branch of barbarity.

Though I cannot say it ever appeared to me as a very faithful resemblance, yet there is sufficient of character, and some other good points, in the portrait intended to represent Mordaunt, in the celebrated picture of the cock-pit, executed by Zoffiani, while at the Nabob's court, to give some idea of the manly, dignified, and elegant person of the subject of this memoir. He is therein represented as in the act of handing a cock, on which he bets highly, in opposition to a bird of his Highness the Nabob, who is portrayed, in a loose undress, on the opposite side of the pit.

The figures in question, however, possess some merit, from the insight they give into the open, independent, yet unassuming air of Mordaunt, and the familiar manner in which the Nabob stooped to join in diversions with him, and, indeed, with every European gentleman who wished to partake of such amusements as characterized that weak, idle, and contemptible prince.

Mordaunt became such a favourite, that he was retained by the Vizier at his court, in capacity of aid-de-camp; though he never attended but according to his own fancy, and then, generally, either to shoot, or to gamble with him. The various applications and sarcasms directed against Mordaunt, as an absentee from his corps for so many years, and at the distance of full two thousand miles, were alike disregarded by himself, and by the supreme government, of which all the individuals were personally attached to him. Some persons did not hesitate to

assert, that he was kept by Mr. Hastings as a spy over the Vizier, in consequence of the high favour and confidence the latter reposed in him; but those who could entertain such an opinion, must be in extreme error; for neither the conduct nor the disposition of Mordaunt, ever gave the smallest opening for such an inference. He was candid, free, and generous; and, I think, he would have abruptly revolted at any commission which might impose it, either directly, or circuitously, as a duty on him, to betray the secrets of the man who treated him with kindness and with respect!

Mordaunt was in the receipt of a handsome salary, and possessed many distinguished privileges under the patronage of the Vizier; who often used to refer Europeans to him on occasions requiring his advice; though now and then he used to have recourse to the same excuse when he did not wish to comply. On every such occasion Mordaunt was friendly, and on some rendered great service. Of this I shall quote instances.

Mr. Zoffani, in a humorous moment, had painted the Nabob at full length, but in high caricature. The picture being at Colonel Martine's, where old Zoffani resided, and the colonel's house being frequented by immense numbers of the natives, especially of those who, when the Nabob wanted money, took his jewels to the colonel's to be pledged, it was not long before the prince was informed of the joke. In the first moments of irritation, he was disposed to make the painter a head shorter, and to dismiss the colonel, who was his chief engineer, and had the charge of his arsenal; but, as nothing could be done without his "dear friend Mordaunt," a message was dispatched requiring his immediate attendance, "on matters of the utmost importance." This being a very stale mode of summoning Mordaunt, who would attend, or rather visit, only when it pleased himself, would have probably been disregarded, had not the messenger stated that the Nabob was incensed against Martine and Zoffani.

Mordaunt found the Nabob foaming with rage, and about to proceed with a host of rabble attendants to the colonel's; however, he got the story out of the Nabob as well as he could, and argued him into a state of calmness, sufficient to let his purpose be suspended until the next day. So soon as could be done with safety, Mordaunt retired; and, as

privately as possible, sent a note to Zoffani, with intelligence of the intended visit.

No time was lost, and the laughable caricature was in a few hours changed, by the magic pencil of Zoffani, into a superb portrait highly ornamented, and so inimitably resemblant of the Vizier, that it has been preferred to all which have been taken at sittings. The Vizier did not fail to come, his mind full of anxiety for the honour of his dignified person, attended by Mordaunt, whose feelings for his friend's fate were speedily dissipated, when, on entering the portrait-chamber, the picture in question shone forth so superbly, as to astonish the Vizier, and to sully even the splendour which his whole equipage displayed on the occasion.

Asoph was delighted, hurried the picture home, gave Zoffani ten thousand rupees for it, and ordered the person who had informed him of the *supposed* caricature, to have his nose and ears cut off. Mordaunt, however, was equally successful in obtaining the poor fellow's pardon; and as the Nabob would not detain him as a servant, very generously made him one of his own pensioners.

At another time the *Hajam*, or barber, who cut his excellency's hair, happened to draw blood, by going a little into the quick. This is considered as an offence of the highest atrocity; because crowned heads, throughout India, become degraded, if one drop of their blood be spilt by a barber; over whom a drawn sword is always held while performing his duty, to remind him of his fate in case of the slightest incision.

The Nabob, actuated by the common prejudice above described, had ordered the barber to be baked to death in an oven, when Mordaunt applied for his pardon. He could only obtain it conditionally; and, to be sure, the condition was both ludicrous and whimsical. Balloons were just invented when this happened, and Colonel Martine, being very ingenious, had made one which had taken up a considerable weight for short distances.

The Nabob changed suddenly from great wrath to a sudden laugh, which continued so long as to alarm Mordaunt; whose pleasure was extreme when he heard that, instead of being *baked*, the barber was to mount in the balloon, and to *brush* through the air, according as chance might direct him.

It was accordingly settled, the balloon being

being sent off from his highnesses forecourt, the barber was carried more dead than alive, at a prodigious rate to Poliergurge, distant about five miles from the city of Lucknow.

Mordaunt was little acquainted with the small sword, but was an excellent marksman, either with ball or small shot. With the latter he scarcely ever was seen to miss, and I have known him to come off winner when he has wagered to kill twenty snipes in as many shots, although he missed one bird, he made up for it by killing two that were sprung at the same moment, and which, flying across each other's directions, were shot at the point of intersection. He was one of three who, during one day, in the year 1786, shot such a quantity of game, chiefly snipes and teal, as loaded a small boat which conveyed the birds from Gowgautchy to Calcutta. His favourite sport was tyger shooting, in which he was often very successful; being vigorous, spirited, and expert; all which qualifications are indispensably requisite in that noble branch of the chase.

With respect to his use of a pistol, it was wonderful! I have often competed with him, but without the smallest chance of winning; he has frequently laid five to one, though he confessed I sometimes trod close on his heels. I have, more than once, seen him hit a common brass headed nail at fifteen yards; and I would always have wagered on his side, when the object was an inch in diameter!

A curious circumstance happened to him while at Lucknow. An officer had taken offence at something he had said, and talked much of calling him to an account. He went to Mordaunt's with a friend, and there detailed the cause of his visit, in terms not cloathed in all the politeness the dictionary could have helped him to. He was heard very patiently, and after a very short explanation, found himself to be in the wrong. Mordaunt convinced him of his error, and reprimanded him for his manner of delivering himself on the occasion. After the matter was concluded, and they were perfectly reconciled, I happened to drop in to take a few shots, when the ability displayed by Mordaunt made his visitor look pale; he afterwards confessed to me, that it was well all was settled.

Yet, strange to say, when a few years after, Mordaunt and another gentleman engaged in a quarrel of a very serious

nature, with a third, whom they had accused of some improper conduct at cards, he missed his adversary, who, on the other hand, wounded both Mordaunt and his friend desperately. This was not owing to agitation, but as Mordaunt expressed, in very curious terms, at the moment of missing, to the pistol being too highly charged.

While speaking of cards, I must again state, that he was acquainted with all the ordinary tricks in the shuffling, cutting, and dealing way. Of this an instance is well known. Mordaunt observed, that one of his adversaries, at whist, was remarkably fortunate in his *own* deals; and, as he was rather a suspicious character, thought it needful to watch him. When Mordaunt came to deal, he gave himself thirteen trumps! This excited the curiosity of all, but particularly of the gentleman in question, who was very pointed in his observations on the singularity of the case; Mordaunt briefly said, "Sir, this was to show that you should not have all the fun to yourself," and, rising from his seat, left the black-leg to ruminate on the obvious necessity of quitting India! Here, however, Mordaunt's goodness of heart was prevalent; for he obtained a promise from the whole party to keep the secret, provided the offender instantly left the country; which he accordingly did by the first conveyance.

With respect to the ordinary rules of arithmetic, no man could be more ignorant than Mordaunt; at least he never shewed the least knowledge of any thing relating thereto. He kept no books, but all his money concerns were on scraps, and under terms and figures intelligible only to himself. He had many extensive claims on the Nabob, and he had immense losses and gains to register in the I, O, U, way. Yet, even the most intricate cases never puzzled him; and, at settling times, he was rarely, if ever, found to be in error. This was one of the points in which he was apt to be peremptory; for no sooner did he hear a claim stated, which did not tally with his own peculiar mode of accounting, than he condemned it, in round terms, and would scarcely bear the attempt to substantiate, what he so decidedly denied.

It was well known that he could arrange the cards according to his pleasure, yet such was the general, I may say universal opinion of his honour, that no one hesitated

hesitated to play with him, sober or otherwise, for their usual stakes. His decision, in cases of differences, was generally final; and many references have been made to him, by letter, from very distant situations, regarding points in gaming.

His spirited detestation of any attempt at the undue exercise of authority, was manifested on various occasions; in one especially. A fives-court had been built by subscription, near the resident's house at Lucknow, and was considered as public property. A succeeding resident, who lately died immensely rich, took the liberty of pulling it down, as it interfered with that privacy he sought as a married man. In that point nobody would have differed from him; but, as it was done without consent of, or even notice to the proprietors, or to the society then at the place, such an arbitrary proceeding naturally gave offence. None liked to stand forth, until Mordaunt, who was at the time of despoliation at Calcutta, returned, and insisted on another fives-court being built at the resident's expence, on a site more convenient to all parties.

A new court was accordingly built for four of a side; it was ninety feet *over all*, besides twelve feet of space beyond; the front wall was seventy feet high, and the court was forty feet broad. The inside was covered with black plaster, highly polished, and the floor terraced in a very superior manner.

Mordaunt was so much master of his racket, and was so vigorous, that he would always wager on hitting the line from the over-all, a distance of thirty yards, once in three times. He could beat most people with a common round ruler.

If he ever did indulge in mischief, it was at this game, when his best friends were sure to receive some smart tokens of remembrance! I have had a ball or two from him, occasionally, which kept my back in a glow for hours. But he used to be terribly severe on a very worthy, good-natured civilian, Mr. Marcus Sackville Taylor, deputy to Colonel, now Major General, Palmer, who was for some years resident at the Nabob's court.

Being on a brotherly footing, Mr. Taylor used to take these unpleasant raps, as every body else did, in good humour; and endeavoured, though not with equal success, to pay Mordaunt in his own coin. One evening he received so many,

and so forcible repetitions of the joke, that he requested of Mordaunt to discontinue it. The latter, however, did not desist, but soon after gave Mr. Taylor such a blow, as exasperated him highly, and induced him in rather a vindictive tone, to declare if he were hit again, his racket should be thrown at Mordaunt's head. This threat produced a whimsical scene; for Mordaunt coolly told Mr. Taylor, that if he threw his racket, he would give him a good drubbing. Mr. Taylor no sooner heard the reply, than he fired with indignation; and said, that "as between gentlemen, suppositions were considered as facts, Mordaunt might *consider* the racket he threw to the ground, as being thrown at his head." "Very well, Sackville," answered Mordaunt very drily, "then you may consider this aim I have taken with my racket, as being with a pistol, and that I have *shot you dead!*" Mr. Taylor was proceeding with his intentions, when Mordaunt observing to him, that as he was, according to his own *suppositions*, dead of course, he could not speak; and therefore, nothing further could be said or heard, on his part. The whole party present, who were chagrined to see the smallest difference between two worthy men, joined in the laugh with Mordaunt, and in silencing his *dead* opponent, who speedily was restored to *life*, and to good humour!

This curious controversy afterwards called the *metaphysical duel*, was often significantly quoted, or alluded to, on occasions where matters, that went to extremity in the cabinet, ended tamely in the field!

Mordaunt never allowed the Nabob to treat him with the least disrespect, or with hauteur; indeed, such was the estimation in which he was held by that prince, that, in all probability, the latter never felt any disposition towards exerting his authority. Something may be gathered from the following anecdote. The Nabob wanted some alterations to be made in the howdah of his state-elephant, and asked Mordaunt's opinion as to the best mode of securing it: the latter, very laconically told the Nabob, he understood nothing of the matter; he having been born and bred a gentleman; but that probably his blacksmith, (pointing to Colonel Martine,) could inform him how the howdah ought to be fastened.

This sneer, no doubt, gratified Mordaunt; who, though extremely intimate with

with Martine, and in the habit of addressing him by various ludicrous, but satirical nick-names, seemed not to relish that fondness for money, and those various practices of which he was said to be guilty.

Martine was very rich, and had built two houses near Lucknow, both of them complete fortifications, and capable of holding out a long time, against such popular commotions as were hourly to be expected. He lent money to the rich natives, taking their own or their wives' trinkets in pledge. He was besides very extensively concerned in trade, to very remote parts of India. He built several ships, and was on the whole, a very useful man. He died about four years ago, immensely rich, but being very little acquainted with the English language, though near forty years in our service, he made such a will as might be expected from a man so circumstanced, and who prided himself in being his own lawyer. The consequence has been, that the manifold contradictions and equivocal expressions it abounded with, occasioned the whole estate to be thrown into chancery, whence it will, probably, never make its escape!

Marquis Cornwallis, was either unwilling to compel Mordaunt to return to the Madras establishment, or was prevailed on by the Vizier to let him remain on his staff. The Marquis one day, seeing Mordaunt at his levee, asked him "if he did not long to join his regiment?" "No, my lord," answered Mordaunt, "not in the least." "But," resumed the Marquis, "your services may be wanted, perhaps." "Indeed, my lord," rejoined Mordaunt, "I cannot do you half the service there, that I can in keeping the Vizier amused, while you ease him of his money."

As a *bon vivant*, as master of the revels, or at the head of his own table, few could give greater variety, or more complete satisfaction than Mordaunt. He had the best of wines, and spared no expence, though he would take very little personal trouble, in providing whatever was choice or rare. He stood on little ceremony, especially at his own house; and, at his friend's, never allowed any thing to incommode him, from a bashful reserve. Whatever was in his opinion wrong, he did not hesitate to condemn.

These observations were very quick, and generally not devoid of humour. His old friend Captain Waugh, dining with him one day, made such a hole in a

fine goose, as to excite the attention of Mordaunt; who, turning to his head servant, ordered aloud, that, "whenever Captain Waugh dined at his house, there should always be *two* geese on table; *one* for the captain, *the other* for the company."

The following anecdote will exhibit, that the above directions were not misapplied.

Captain Waugh commanded one of the six battalions which, under the immortal Goddard, penetrated through the heart of the Mahratta country, though opposed by at least an hundred thousand men, chiefly cavalry. When the peace was concluded with that power, in 1782, Captain Waugh took his passage from Bombay to Bengal, in a vessel which was captured off Tranquebar by Suffrein. That admiral treated him with great politeness, and invited him to his table. The French, according to their custom, began with their soup, &c. while Waugh commenced his attack on a goose, which happened to be near him. The bird was soon disposed of, and Waugh had just stuck his fork into a duck, when Suffrein, with great good nature, but under no small astonishment, observed that he had forgot the English captain's name, but requested he would take a glass of wine. "My name is Waugh, and I will drink with you with all my heart," answered the captain. "*Bon, bon,*" said Suffrein, delighted at what he thought was a joke of his guest's; *mais, Monsieur Waugh, si vous resterois ici, nous n'aurions pas une oie dans toute l'escadre.*"*

The pun was rather a fortunate one for Waugh, who played such a tune with his knife and fork as made all the Frenchmen stare, and induced Suffrein to set him ashore, on parole, at the first port.

After the arrival of the two brothers, Harry and John, in Bengal, they had but little intercourse. Harry seemed to be jealous and envious of his brother's qualifications, and of the general partiality in his favour; which was by no means the case with himself. He was haughty, reserved, tenacious, and satirical; con-

* The literal translation of this facetious reply of the admiral's would stand thus:—"Truly, Mr. Waugh, if you remain here, we shall not have a goose left in the whole squadron." But this is rather an inversion of the pun on the word *oie*, which signifies a goose. Indeed, I know not how it could be rendered in English, so as to retain that point which entitles it to our admiration.

sequently was not very likely to be much respected, or relished as a companion. His emaciated, bilious appearance, was not calculated to prepossess either sex in his behalf: indeed, the ladies could not bear him. John always treated him with particular consideration; but when having attempted to oppose, or to argue against him, used briefly to put him down with, "Hold your tongue, Harry, you are a puny little fool, and fit for nothing but to be a lord." Nevertheless, John never allowed any person to speak disrespectfully of him.

Harry died of diseases which seemed to have been rocked with him in his cradle; while John, though possessed of a vigorous constitution, after arriving at the acmé of popularity, at least so far as related to all with whom he associated, and after performing feats in various exercises, which denoted the vastness of his powers, seemed to descend, as it were, down a precipice into his grave. He never, indeed, got completely better of the pistol-shot in his breast; and, probably actuated by that

mistaken pride generally urging men who have done wonders not to allow their decrease of vigour to be noticed or suspected, he neglected the warnings given him by one or two serious attacks on his liver, and thus hastened that end which we may call untimely!

He died in the 40th year of his age, beloved and regretted by a numerous circle; I believe, setting aside the dissipation in which he delighted, he could not leave any past reckoning of vices to appear against him. His heart was formed for friendship; he was warm in his attachments, which were, however, very select; and, notwithstanding the peculiar bluntness of his manner, I cannot say I ever heard him utter a rude thing, or do an uncharitable act.

Such are the outlines of a man who had he been bred in courts, would probably have been the Rochester of his day; for he was inordinately fond of women, and seemed, when ill, to regret his situation chiefly as depriving him of their society.

"Oh! what a falling off was there!"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO HANDEL.

SONNET.

HANDEL, while Lawes lives in Miltonian lays,

O were it possible a Muse should rise,
And waft thy Music from its native skies,
And swell the chord exulting in thy praise!
But numbers dwell not in the ample maze
Of poesy with that divine surprize

To fill the ear, to lead through mystic ways
Of blissful tone the soul, exalt and harmonize,

Like thee, with hallow'd influence! The glow

Of highest Poetry would speak in vain
Thy heaven-breath'd melodies; thy choral strain.

The awful Organ in sublimest flow,
And Voice of purest skill and power, attain

What Handel is from Handel's self to shew.
Dec. 27, 1807. C. L.

ODES.

(FOR MUSIC.)

I.

WHY is Affection's draught divine
Imbitter'd still with tears of sorrow?
Should hearts which now in union twine
Be doom'd to sever ere to-morrow?
MONTHLY MAG., No. 108.

The eye, at morn, that look'd delight,
With bliss brimful, with rapture beaming:
That eye before the fall of night
Was wild with woe, with sorrow streaming!

Yet who the lovely rose would scorn
Because it smiles, a thorn concealing?
The rose may long thy breast adorn,
And shed its sweets, no thorn revealing!

Or who would shun the dawn of light,
Lest clouds may low'r, the day o'ercasting?
Life's sky is not for ever bright,
Nor night and darkness everlasting.

Then let us catch the gleams of joy,
Ere yet they fade in night and sorrow!
The hour that passes well employ;
Nor dream that cares shall cloud to-morrow.

II.

OH! why is Love's celestial dream
So sweet and sad, so fair and fleeting?
So like the midnight meteor's gleam?
So like the star of day retreating?

So like the life-deluding bowl,
Which bids us rise on Rapture's pinion:
Then, headlong, hurls the giddy soul,
And gives it to Despair's dominion!

U

So

So sweet are Music's melting notes,
When swells, sublime, the voice of pleasure:
So sad descend the rising thoughts,
When falls the strain, in mournful measure.

Be mine unfading Friendship's light,
Which shines to-day, and shines to-morrow;
Which dawns upon Misfortune's night,
And gilds the deepest shades of Sorrow!
February, 1808. A. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FROM THE LATIN.

FROM her fair hand a snowball Clara
threw,
'Twas aim'd aright, and kindl'd as it flew;
What is more cold? yet now, alas, I learn
That Beauty causes even snow to burn!
For by the sportive maiden well comprest,
The missile snow beam'd fire into my breast;
And 'tis a truth the Muse consigns to fame,
Produc'd an ardent, all-pervading flame.
Say to what climes can we from Love retire,
If in the gelid concrete lurk his fire?
The fervid heat if ice and snow impart,
Of Love insidious could I shun the dart?
The flame, dear Clara, thus inspir'd by you,
An equal passion can alone subdue.

Dec. 1807.

E. HARWOOD.

ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP! if e'er my treacherous
mem'ry lose
The dear remembrance of thy thousand
charms;
Or if my tongue, ungrateful, e'er refuse
To own the pow'r that thus my bosom
warms;
If, from the giddy height of varied joys,
I e'er survey thee with unthinking pride;
Or if my eye prefer wealth's glittering toys
To the pure offerings of my virtuous
guide;
If fame or honour tempt me to resign
These sweet responsive pleasures of the
heart;
If for dull ease I yield thy form divine,
Nor sigh when pow'riul duty bids us part;
Nay, Friendship, if, beyond all earthly
good,
I do not value thee, and court thy smile,
May I be doom'd to endless solitude,
Without a hope my sadness to beguile!
May Fancy quench her ever brilliant ray,
And leave me in a worse than tenfold
night;
And meek Content, and Memory, wing their
way,
And Love, and all that can inspire delight.

But vain my vows, while thy dear form re-
mains

To fix my soul, and keep my wishes free;
I cannot leave thee, for my heart disdains
All objects that my eyes survey, but thee!
Topsam. H. T.

LINES,

ON THE DEATH OF AN OLD AND FAITH-
FUL SERVANT, A COMPANION OF THE
AUTHOR'S YOUTH.

FRIEND of my youth! of every early
care

The lov'd companion; ever wont to share
With me the pleasures of my happiest hours,
And wake to frolic all my boyish powers,
My friend, farewell! Tho' Death's uner-
ring dart

Has chill'd the vital current of thy heart;
Tho' clos'd thine eyes, for ever mute the
tongue,

On which my infant "soul responsive
hung,"

Kind Memory still shall picture to my view
In soft, yet brilliant colours, ever true,
Scenes of past days; and to my mind re-
store

Tales oft recounted, to be told no more.
When heedless oft in danger's path I stray'd,
Thy warning voice was heard, and heard,
obey'd.

Oft didst thou aid my paper kite to rise
Aloft in air, and seem to meet the skies;
At foot-ball, too, upon the verdant plain,
With thee I strove, nor ever strove in vain:
Thy gen'rous hand the victor laurel plac'd
Around my brow, unearn'd, yet not dis-
grac'd.

Whatever gambols pleas'd my youthful mind,
Thou shar'dst them all; my champion, ever
kind.

When ripening years bade childish joys
adieu,
And op'd, with all its cares, the world to
view;

When giddy passions seiz'd my ardent soul,
In pleasure's gulph, impatient of controul,
Deep had I plung'd—but thy kind hand was
near,

Held fast the reins, and check'd my wild
career;

Thou still 'dst to reason all my madd'ning
brain,

And badest me sacred *Virtue's* path maintain.
Oft hast thou sooth'd the hours of deep dis-
tress,

'Twas thine to pity, and 'twas thine to bless.
Such wert thou once!—but all-wise Power
ordains

An end to all thy cares, to all thy pains;
Summons thy soul to brighter scenes above,
In realms of endless peace, eternal love.
To those blest realms my thoughts shall oft
ascend,

And hail thee *seraph* there, tho' mourn thee
here a friend.

Jan. 9, 1808.

B. D.
Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DR. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH.

DR. Holdsworth was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was successively a fellow and master of St. John's, Cambridge; which latter he soon resigned, being elected master of Emanuel. He was afterwards made a professor of Gresham college, and succeeded to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon in 1633, upon the death of Dr. Owen Gwynn, master of St. John's. His next promotion was to the deanery of Worcester. Dr. Holdsworth was a man possessed of every virtue, and an unsullied reputation. During the rebellion, he was plundered and imprisoned for four years. Being the most celebrated preacher of his time, he was so dreaded by the parliament, that the Committee of Safety declared, that if he was permitted to preach, he would undo all that they had done. He attended the King in the Isle of Wight; and his Majesty, when at Holmby-house, requested that Holdsworth might be permitted to come to him, but this was denied. After the execution of Charles, he lost all relish for life, and contracted a disorder from excessive grief, which soon brought him to the grave. He died in August 1649, the king having fallen in the preceding January.

PROCTORS, TAXORS, AND SCRUTATORS.

The election to these offices in the University of Cambridge was confined to particular colleges until the year 1661, when Magdalen, Sidney, and Emanuel, petitioned the King that this privilege might be extended to them, which the King, after some deliberation, granted, sending letters to the University to that purport.

WILLIAM WORTS, ESQ.

This public-spirited benefactor to the University, besides several other bequests, by his will, gave annual pensions of 100*l.* per annum each to two young bachelors of arts, who were to be sent abroad soon after they took their degrees, and continue abroad for three years, but upon the condition that they take different roads, and they should also be obliged to write once a month to the vice-chancellor in Latin, in which letters they are to give an account to the University of the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners, and rarities, natural and artificial, in the countries through which they travel; such graduates to be chosen out of different

colleges, and two presented each year from two Colleges, in the same order as the proctors are.

DR. LAZARUS SEAMAN.

Dr. Seaman was born at Leicester, and educated at Emanuel College; but as his circumstances were very narrow, he was soon obliged to leave the University, and teach school for a livelihood. A sermon which he accidentally preached at St. Martin's, Ludgate, procured him that lecture, and he was afterwards made master of Peter-house by the Parliament, in which situation he acquitted himself with much honour. He was an excellent casuist, a dexterous expositor, and a judicious and moving preacher. He lost the mastership for his non-conformity, and died in 1675, much regretted.

THOMAS COXETER.

Thomas Coxeter was born of an ancient and respectable family at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, in 1689, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he wore a civilian's gown; and about 1710 abandoning the civil and every other profession, came to London. Here continuing without any settled purpose, he became acquainted with booksellers and authors, and amassed materials for a biography of our poets. He had a curious collection of old plays, and was the first who formed a scheme adopted by Dodsley, of publishing a collection of them. In 1744 he circulated proposals for printing a new edition of the plays of May, with notes and a life; and took that opportunity to complain of Dodsley's invasion of his plan, and of the new edition, which he calls a spurious one, of Sackville's *Gorboduc*, by Spence, 1736, on which accounts he intended to add a pure correct edition of that play, with Sackville's other poetical works, and a glossary. In 1747 he was appointed secretary to a Society for the encouragement of an Essay towards a complete English History, under the auspices of which appeared the first volume of Carte's History of England. He died of a fever on Easter-day, the 19th of April, 1747, aged 59. Warton calls him a faithful and industrious collector in old English literature.

Boswell says, "Johnson told me, that a Mr. Coxeter, whom he knew, had collected, I think, about five hundred volumes of poets, whose works were most known; but that upon his death, Thomas Osborne bought them, and they were

were dispersed, which he thought a pity, as it was curious to see any series complete; and in every volume of poems something good may be found."—Boswell's Life, vol. II. p. 542.

SIR JOHN DAVIS,

Who was rather a poet and a scholar than a lawyer, was, by the favour of James I. rapidly promoted through all the gradations of legal rank, to that of chief-justice of the king's bench; but before he took his seat on the bench, he died suddenly by an apoplexy. He had married the Lady Eleanor Touchet, daughter of George Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, a lady of an extraordinary character. The circumstances of his death, as related by her, are curious. He was in his 57th year at the time of his decease which happened on a Thursday morning, 7th of December 1626, being found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in good health the preceding night.

Lady Eleanor, his wife, having, as she says, about three years before predicted his death as a punishment for having thrown into the fire one of her books of prophecies, put on mourning garments from that time, and about three days before his sudden departure gave him his pass, bursting into tears before all his servants and friends at the table, on which, being asked what was the matter, she answered "Husband, these are your funeral tears," to which he replied, "Weep not when I am alive, and I will give you leave to laugh when I am dead." Her prophecy, however, was punctually fulfilled. This singular anecdote is extracted by Ballard, from an exceedingly scarce pamphlet, entitled "The Lady Eleanor her appeal." 1646, 4to. Ballard 272.

The "Nosce Teipsum" of Sir John Davis, which is a philosophical discourse on the immortality of the soul, is deserving of very high praise, as a metaphysical poem, for the purity and neatness of the language, the vigour of the thoughts, and the harmony of the versification. "Sir John Davis, says Mr. Chalmers, (Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, 1797, 8vo. p. 461) is the first of our poets who reasoned in rhyme; yet the palm of logical poetry has been assigned by Johnson, to Dryden, though the laureat of James II. can boast of nothing which is comparable to the 'Nosce Teipsum' of Davis, for concatenation of argument and subtlety of thought."

DR. MATTHEW WREN.

Dr. Wren was son of Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. The family were

originally settled at Cambridge: but during the period of the usurpation removed to Oxford. After the restoration, Dr. Wren was taken into the service of the Earl of Clarendon, became his secretary, and was elected Burgess for St. Michael's in Cornwall in 1661. After Lord Clarendon's fall, he became secretary to James Duke of York, afterwards King James II. and continued in his service until the time of his death in 1672. He was one of the early members of the Royal Society, and was buried in Pembroke-hall.

BISHOP WALTON.

Dr. Brian Walton was of a Yorkshire family, and received the early part of his education at Magdalen College, but removed to Peter house in 1623. He was afterwards promoted a prebendal stall in St. Paul's, and made chaplain to King Charles I. During the time that he was under sequestration, he laid the noble design of collecting and publishing the *Biblia Polyglotta*, which he completed, and presented, to the king, soon after his sequestration was taken off. His virtues, loyalty, learning, and sufferings, procured his advancement to the see of Chester in 1660, and he died in 1661.

DR. JOHN PELL.

The life of this learned reformer of the calendar, and distinguished Linguist, who was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, was chequered with much variety. He was professor of mathematics at Amsterdam, and in 1646, the Prince of Orange made him first professor of philosophy at Breda. In 1652, he was sent by Cromwell, envoy to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. On the restoration, he entered into holy orders, and became chaplain to Bishop Sanderson. He afterwards suffered much through poverty, the Bishop being dead, and at last died in an obscure place in London in the greatest distress in 1685.

MURET.

Marc-Antoine Muret, who ranks among the Latin poets of France, was born near Limoges, 1526. He is said principally by his own application to have attained the critical knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages for which he was distinguished. He taught in various colleges and seminaries of education, and was remarkable for the vivacity of his disposition, and a certain pointed quickness of reproof which enabled him to repress the undue forwardness of his pupils. Charges of a serious nature, the justice of which is however disputed, obliged him to fly from his native country.

It

It is related of him, that as he travelled towards Italy in disguise, he fell sick at an inn, and the physicians of the place, ignorant of the quality of their patient, proposed to each other to try upon him a medicine, the effects of which had not yet been ascertained "*Faciamus experimentum in corpore vili*," which words being overheard by the professor, speedily operated his cure, without further medical assistance. This eminent scholar, who distinguished himself as a commentator on classic authors, a miscellaneous writer, and a Latin poet, died in 1585, in the 60th year of his age.

ORIGIN OF GAZETTES.

Theophrastus Renaudot, a physician of Paris, was remarkably industrious in collecting news for the amusement of his patients, and by those means was one of the most fashionable of the faculty. But as a whole city cannot be expected to be afflicted with sickness, at the end of a few years he began to consider that he might increase his profits by publishing every week a certain number of sheets which should contain all the intelligence from different countries. He obtained a licence for this purpose, in 1682. This custom had however long before prevailed in Venice, where the papers were called gazettes, from the name of a piece of money, *una gazetta*, which was paid for the privilege of reading them.

ELECTION OF PROCTORS.

In the year 1534, the election to this important office at Cambridge, was attended with circumstances, which are happily unheard of in the recent annals of the University, and those who ought to have been the most active in keeping peace, seem to have been foremost in promoting the disturbance. It is recorded, that on Saint Dennis's eve, there was a great company of lawyers came to Queen's, and divers other houses in the night, about ten o'clock, making this proclamation:

"How yese, how yese,
Take hede whome ye make youre proctor,
For fere of that, that shall cum after,
Yf ye doe standys he wrong,
Loke ye, make ye stronge."

On the next night they came to every house, and also to the vice-chancellor's, knocking at each, and desiring them to come out, calling them knaves, cowards, and heretics, but being driven away, they cried out to fire the gates. The University, that very night, were obliged to call a long *Congregatio Regentium tantum, in scholis publicis cum gladiis et fustibus*, and the next day, the vice-chancellor and masters assembled, and determined that every president should be ready with certain men against the election of proctors, which preparation, at that time, prevented further commotion.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the MATHEMATICAL CLASS of the INSTITUTE, for the last HALF YEAR of 1806. By M. DELAMBRE, SECRETARY to the INSTITUTE.

(Concluded from p. 53).

WE noticed, in a former report, the invention of a spinning-wheel, by M. Bellemere*, director of the orphan hospital de la Pitié. M. Desmarets has since read an interesting report on a new stocking-loom, invented by the same mechanician, who forebore to present it to the class, till after he had fully ascertained its advantages by two years' experience. By making it much lighter than the English loom, the artist is enabled to furnish it at about one half of the expence of the former, which renders it desirable, that it should be introduced into all the ho-

siery work-shops patronized by the government.

From the assistance of the learned researches of M. Coulomb, and from the formulæ of Messrs. de Borda and Laplace, we are at present enabled, with sufficient accuracy, to ascertain, the declination and inclination of the compass, and the intensity of the magnetic power. But these delicate observations, as M. Delambre justly remarks, require very perfect instruments, time, and an exact knowledge of the meridian of the place. The majority of travellers are wholly deficient in these means, and have not been able to make a sufficient number of observations to ascertain the position of the magnetic poles of the earth, those of the magnetic equator, and the points at which they bisect the terrestrial equator. M. Biot, has, however, attempted to determine, from the observations of M. La Peyrouse and

* See Monthly Mag., No. 161, p. 176.

and Humboldt, all the elements of the magnetic theory of the globe, and he has given the requisite formulæ, in order to calculate what must be the inclination and the declination of the needle in any place whatever.

The excursions made since that period by Messrs. Humboldt and Gay Lussac, into Italy, France, and Germany have furnished them with frequent opportunities of comparing their observations with the mathematical hypothesis of M. Biot. The difficulty of determining the meridian of the place has prevented them from observing the declination of the needle in their various stations; but they observed the inclination, and the number of oscillations, which were made in a given time, by a horizontal needle, and have reckoned by a simple formula the number of oscillations that it would make in its true direction, and from hence the intensity of its magnetical force.

In order to exhibit a connected view of their labours, and the consequences deducible from them, M. Gay Lussac, to whom was entrusted the care of their arrangement, has given a tabular view of the terrestrial longitude and latitude of the place; the longitudes and latitudes in relation to the magnetical equator in the hypothesis of M. Biot; the inclinations calculated according to this hypothesis, and the differences that are found between observation and these calculations; in short, to render this table as perfect as possible, he has subjoined to it observations on the nature of the soil, and its elevation above the level of the sea.

It is worthy of remark, that all the differences are of the same nature, that the inclinations, as they have been calculated, give too great quantities, which vary from $3^{\circ} 42'$ to $5^{\circ} 9'$. Now if we even admit that some of these differences must be attributable to local circumstance, or to the unavoidable errors of observation, it nevertheless appears highly probable, that the greatest number of them proceeds from the position assigned to the nodes of the magnetical equator, and to the angle which it makes with the terrestrial equator.

It will be easy to ascertain what corrections the hypothesis of M. Biot will require, in order to represent more accurately the new observations, and to reconcile them with those on which he had determined his first elements. It is to be presumed, that M. Biot himself will find this object sufficiently interesting to

occupy his attention again, when he shall have terminated the important and difficult mission in which he is at present employed*. With the view of giving to this theory all the precision of which it is susceptible, it is much to be wished, that a series of observations were made at the most distant parts of the globe, with the same care and accuracy, as those of Messrs. Humboldt and Gay Lussac; but in the mean time it is sufficiently evident, that the intensity of the magnetical force is in proportion to the latitude, as M. Humboldt formerly remarked in his voyage. Thus at Berlin it is 13703, while at Rome it is only 12642. It is likewise demonstrated from these researches, that the chain of the Alps produces a very trifling, if any influence; that of Vesuvius since the earthquake and eruption of 1805, has not been much more sensible, and it appears to be attributable to local circumstances rather than to a particular magnetical centre.

The description of the instruments they employed, and the discussions into which M. Gay Lussac enters respecting the best method of conducting such observations, cannot fail to add to the confidence which the well known accuracy, and ability of these indefatigable observers naturally inspire.

Messrs. Humboldt and Gay Lussac, the reporter proceeds to inform us, from eudiometrical experiments, and the analysis of air, were led to suspect, that all gaseous bodies have the same capacity for caloric. This consequence, which appeared to flow from their observations, deserved to be examined more accurately, and Gay Lussac with this view entered on a series of experiments on returning from his journey into France, Germany, and Italy along with M. Humboldt. These experiments, while they confirmed the former, led, however, to a very opposite conclusion. The gases, he had examined in conjunction with M. Humboldt, certainly possessed nearly the same capacities for caloric, but it would have been improper from this circumstance to have attributed the same property to all cases without distinction.

* Messrs. Biot and Arago had set out in September, in order to prolong the meridian to the Balearic isles, and to continue the labours which were interrupted by the death of M. Mechain; in December they had begun the observations of the great triangle, which will join the isle of Ivica to the shores of the kingdom of Valencia.

The apparatus invented by Gay Lussac is extremely simple; it consists of two balloons, with a double tubulure and equal in capacity; to one of the tubulures was adapted a spigot, and to the other a very sensible spirit of wine thermometer. These balloons having been freed from all humidity, by means of dried muriate of lime, the air was exhausted, and one of the balloons filled up with the gas, which was to be examined; he then opened the communication between the two balloons, on which a portion of the gas inclosed in the first rushed into the second, until an equilibrium was established, when M. Gay Lussac accurately remarked the change of temperature indicated by the two thermometers.

In the first experiment, which had for its object atmospheric air, he was astonished to observe the thermometer in the empty balloon evidently ascend in proportion as the air entered it.

This appeared in perfect contradiction to another well known fact, which is, that a mass of air inclosed in the body of a pump, absorbs caloric in proportion as the air is dilated by the raising up of the piston.

Are we then prepared to affirm, that the vacuum was not sufficiently accurate in the second balloon, and that the air which remained in it was compressed by the rushing in of the new air, and by that means was forced to yield up a portion of its caloric? M. Gay Lussac combats this explanation, both by reasoning *a priori*, and direct experiment.

If spirit of wine ascends in the second thermometer, it descends very nearly in the same quantity in the first. Now if after having produced a vacuum in the two balloons, we establish the communication between them, the gas equally distributed will be reduced to one-half of its original density, when one of the thermometers will be observed to ascend, and the other to descend, in quantities still equal, between them, though less in proportion to the diminution of the density; and if by a similar operation the density be reduced to one-half of what it was in this second trial, and consequently to one-eighth of its original density, the variation will be equal, and contrary in the two thermometers, as they still follow the proportion of the new density. From similar experiments, conducted with the greatest possible attention to accuracy, with hydrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas, the same results were obtained; or, in other words, the quantities

of caloric absorbed in the first balloon, and disengaged in the second, were uniformly found to be equal to each other, and in proportion to the density.

In order to make an accurate comparison between these different experiments, it was necessary that the time consumed in the efflux of the gas should be the same in all the different gases, and M. Gay Lussac succeeded in regulating this part of the process by an apparatus equally simple and ingenious, which diminished the orifice of the communicating tube in proportion to the square of the densities, by which means the time of the efflux is eleven seconds for all the different gases.

By this work, worthy the attention of naturalists, and which it is proposed still farther to verify and extend by observations, M. Gay Lussac has succeeded in deducing the following consequences, which he proposes with all that caution that characterizes the true philosopher.

1. When an empty space becomes filled with gas, the caloric which is disengaged, does not proceed from the small portion of air which may have remained in it.

2. If a communication be established between two equals, the one empty and the other full of gas, the variations of temperature, positive in the one, and negative in the other, are equal in quantity, but not in intensity.

3. In the same gas these variations are in proportion to the change of density which it experiences.

4. The variations perceivable in different gases are greater in proportion as their specific gravity is less.

5. The capacities of the same gas for caloric diminishes, in the same bulk, with the density.

6. The capacities of gas for caloric, in given bulks, are greater as their specific gravities are less; this last result will be evident to those who are acquainted with the experiments, by which Gay Lussac formerly proved that all gaseous bodies are equally influenced by the same elevations of temperature.

M. Cotte, a corresponding member of the Institute, compared, during the three warmest days of the memorable summers of 1802, 1803, and 1806, the range of several spirit of wine and mercurial thermometers, at different exposures.

Two of these thermometers, the one filled with mercury, and the other with spirit of wine, were placed in the shade towards

towards the north. Two others were, at the same time, exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Other two were placed in the interior of his cabinet.

All these thermometers were constructed with the greatest care, and under the immediate inspection of different members of the Academy of Sciences.

Before endeavouring to ascertain the effect produced by these different exposures, M. Cotte determined, by a great number of observations, the comparative range of these thermometers in the same position.

From these experiments it follows, that the differences between the mercurial and spirit, of wine thermometers are much greater when they are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, which the author chiefly attributes to the red colour of the spirit of wine; and this difference is greater in proportion to the intensity of the heat.

The greatest horary variation occurs at from six to seven o'clock, and especially between seven and eight in the morning; it continues to diminish until eleven, afterwards augments till two, and diminishes a little between two and three.

The difference between the mercurial and the spirit of wine thermometers, exposed to the sun is nearly the same from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the evening.

The *maximum* of the thermometer within doors did not happen on the same days as that of the thermometers exposed in the open air.

A cloud passing rapidly before the sun, caused the spirit of wine thermometer to fall suddenly from two to three degrees, and the mercurial one, from one to three seconds of a degree. As soon as the cloud had passed by, they instantly ascended to the former point.

The range of the mercury is more uniform.

The *maximum* of the thermometers exposed in the shade, occurred between two and three o'clock.

In those exposed to the sun, between three and four o'clock.

And in those within doors between six and seven in the evening.

When the heat is most intense, there is perceived, in the mercury, but more especially in the spirit of wine, a kind of fluctuation and agitation, which causes them to ascend and descend continually.

The reporter next notices a work pub-

lished by M. Carnot, entitled *Mémoire sur la relation qui existe entre les distances de cinq points quelconques pris dans l'espace*, to which is subjoined an *Essai sur la Théorie des Transversales*.

This memoir forms, we are told by M. Delambre, an interesting continuation to the *Geometrie de Position* of the same author. It contains a vast number of useful, or at least of very curious theorems, various analytical formulæ for solving all the problems relative to the quadrangular pyramid, without pre-supposing any other knowledge than that of angles. All these formulæ are symmetrical, and possess a neatness which renders them extremely agreeable to geometers. It is certain that some of them may justly inspire with terror the boldest calculator, and that by means of trigonometry we might often arrive at a much shorter and easier solution of the questions; but respecting each problem new considerations would occur, which did not at first present themselves to the mind, whereas according to Carnot's method, the whole flows with the greatest clearness from a small number of known principles. But the greatest advantage, which it possesses over trigonometrical solutions, is that from the combination of these formulæ originate a great number of new propositions, which without this means would probably have remained a long time undiscovered. This work may be considered as a repertory, where geometers, in case of need, may find expressions, which will facilitate the solution of the most complicated problems. In order to convey some idea of the mode in which these calculations are executed, M. Delambre quotes the last problem, which may be considered as a summary of all the preceding: Of ten straight lines which join two and two any five points taken in space, nine being given, to find the tenth.

The Essay on Transversals is not less curious. The fundamental principle had been assumed in the *Geometrie de Position*, and is one of the two principles, on which Ptolemy founded his spherical trigonometry. By the word transversal must be here understood any right line whatever, which bisects the three sides of a rectilinear triangle, or their prolongations.

A very simple equation expresses the relation between the segments and the sides. The author likewise deduces three other formulæ of the same nature, which afterwards being transferred to spherical trigono-

trigonometry, are found to be the same which Ptolemy considered as sufficient for all the purposes of astronomy. He has synthetically demonstrated, that the ancients possessed no other method, and these demonstrations, extended by his commentator Theon, were not very complicated. M. Carnot, after having demonstrated the first principle according to the method of Ptolemy, finds for the others a more simple method in modern trigonometry.

After comparing it with the Greek author, he greatly amplifies this theory, which extends to plain and spherical quadrilateral figures, to plain or even irregular polygons, and in short to pyramids. These applications are wholly original, not the smallest hint of them being found, either in the works of Ptolemy himself, or his commentator.

The next work noticed by the reporter is the fifth edition of *Elemens de Geometrie*, by M. Lacroix.

M. Haüy, has also published, we are informed, a second edition of his *Elemens de Physique*. The unexampled success of the first renders it unnecessary, says the reporter, for us to enter into a detailed account of the plan or execution of a work, every part of which the author has revised, in order to enrich it with all those discoveries that have come to light, during the short time that has elapsed since its first publication. Thus we find in it the theory of capillary phenomena, by Laplace; the experiments of Gay Lussac on the dilatation of gas, and the researches of M. Biot respecting the relation which subsists between the refractive power and the chemical composition of certain substances.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

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NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ALLAN POLLOCK'S (PAISLEY), *for a Stove on a new Construction, and various Improvements applicable to Stoves, Grates, and Fire-places.*

FROM the figures and description of the specification before us, we learn that in the lower compartment of the stove is placed the fire-place, or grate, set in or surrounded with brick, stone, &c. and behind, or on any, or all the sides, except that in which the doors are made, is fixed a second back, or exterior part of iron, which with a piece, in which a set of edge bars or shelves are cast or fixed, affords a winding passage; through this the air being admitted at the lower part from without, by means of an aperture or apertures left for that purpose, becomes heated by contact with the stove to a suitable temperature, but cannot be decomposed or subjected to any chemical change, because the interposed mass of brick, or stone, &c. prevents the iron or metallic parts from being too strongly heated; and the said heated air ascends from the winding passage into the pipe, and thence into the apartment through suitable openings into the vase or other ornamental piece at top. The space between the grate and the upper part of the fire-place is partly closed, in such a way that the smoke and impure air from the fire is made to ascend by a circuitous or spiral course, through the several openings where its heat is communicated to the pipe and to the body of the stove previous to its escape, which is permitted through the chimney. To prevent any decomposition or chemical change from being effected at the inner surface of the pipe, or at any other of the surfaces at which air is intended to be heated, and introduced into apartments, it is expedient, and of importance, that the said surfaces should possess a hard and glassy coating, for which purpose Mr. P. adds such a proportion of lime, &c. to the sand or loam to be made use of in forming the moulds, in or upon which the metal is to be cast, as shall render the sand or loam partially fusible, that the action of the heat from the fluid and ignited metal convert a certain portion of the said sand or loam into a glassy coating, adhering to, and defending the face thereof, from such decomposition or chemical change.

By the drawings, this stove appears an ornament to an apartment: it is, howe-

ver, as in other similar cases, capable of great variations in its figure, and may be made of artificial stone, pottery, &c. instead of metal; in these, and in all other constructions, in order that the fire should be seen without opening the doors or apertures of communication between the apartment and the fire-place, he glazes them with Muscovy talc.

Scarcely any article of domestic economy has called forth the talents of ingenious men more than the article stoves or fire-places: the invention now described cannot be fully set forth for want of the accompanying figures. The advantages of Mr. Pollock's stoves are said to be as follow:—

They produce a complete circulation of air in every part of the room, without those currents of cold air which always exist in rooms warmed in the usual manner; a constant current of warm air entering the room from the external atmosphere, which is heated in its passage through the stove, while the cold air is continually passing off the aperture in the ash-pit door. The coating the parts of the stove through which the air passes to be heated, preserves its purity. They produce an equal temperature throughout the room. Part of the front of the stove being transparent renders the fire visible; allowing both light and heat to pass into the room, and preserving the cheerful appearance of an open fire. The lining of the stoves with stone or brick renders them perfectly secure from all danger of fire. They completely cure smoky chimneys; prevent the inconveniences of dust, save a great proportion of the fuel, and burn the fine or small coal nearly as well as the large.

MR. HOULDITCH'S (LONG ACRE,) *for Improvements of Four-wheeled Carriages of different Descriptions.*

The nature of this invention, is, that, with regard to crane-necked carriages instead of connecting the crane to or with the set of wheels in the usual manner, springs are interposed between the axles, &c. to which the wheels are usually attached, and the cranes. This is done by means of bolts or screws, or keyed-pieces, so that the body remains firmly connected, and in its place as long as is required, though it is easily taken off and another body substituted, as occasion may demand. Two cranes are used in preference

preference to any other number, in a longitudinal direction parallel to each other, and at such a distance asunder, that the body may be effectually sustained. The cranes are made of two pieces each, to be secured or screwed to the body of the carriage, without joining each piece together in the middle. The springs may be made of any convenient figure or structure, and may consist either of transverse single bows, with other bows fixed horizontally on the ends of, and at right angles to the same, such as have been commonly used in long coaches, and, accordingly, the said springs may consist each of two bows, joined at the ends and disposed longitudinally, such as have been commonly used and applied in curricles, gigs, and other carriages under the denomination of grasshopper springs. To these the patentee gives a decided preference for the application of his improvements.

MR. MICHAEL LOGAN'S (ROTHERHITHE,) for a System of Marine, Fort, and Field Artillery.

This new system of construction, and the principles of operation are rendered conformable to the following maxims and explanations. 1. The cannon or gun carriage is reduced so as to occupy the least possible space, and to present the least surface to the action of the fire of the enemy. 2. For the security of the gun carriage in time of action, when employed for sea service, or as marine or fort artillery, it is covered from the fire of the enemy by the gun and fulcrum, and is by construction rendered permanent, and always true to the centre of the port or embrasure. 3. The recoil or re-action of a cannon is performed within the carriage itself, and can be diminished or increased at pleasure. 4. The horizontal range, and the elevation or depression of cannon in time of action are correctly performed, with security to those employed in the operation of this artillery. 5. The gun-carriage contains the least quantity of materials of which it can be made, and the strongest fortification against the effects of either shot or shells. These are the maxims observed in the

construction: after which follow the description and explanations of the nature of the invention, which consists of the following parts. First, the body of the carriage, which may be made of wood, iron, or other metal. Secondly the fulcrum made of cast iron, and which supports the piece of ordnance or cannon by its trunnions upon the carriage, either by a single cylinder, or by two parallel cylinders in a horizontal position upon iron axles. Thirdly, the train bar and cylinder, with the gun-screws and bed of the cascable, which in time of action elevate or depress the breech of the cannon, or in other words, determine the position of the gun's axis to the plane of the horizon. Fourthly, the recoil-chain with its fore roller, chain, staple, and butt-pinion, fixed on iron axles in the front and butt of the carriage. Fifthly, the bolster or head-bearing, and the legs which are united and combined in construction by the tie or span iron, parallel to the base of the carriage. Sixthly, the centre pin and fore staple, which is fixed by strong bolts to the lower sill of the embrasure. Seventhly, the train-post and swifter, by which one man only is enabled to give the heaviest artillery or piece of ordnance its horizontal range with a steady uniform motion, and to sustain it with the greatest ease in any assigned position, either upon the deck of a line of battle ship, or other ship of war, or on the platform of a battery in time of action.

The great length of this specification prevents us from going farther into the subject, than to observe that Mr. Logan in his exemplification limits himself to a description that applies to a thirty-two pounder: and having explained the construction and application of this system of artillery as employed in marine and fort service, he says it is in his intention, to construct and bring into practice, such a set of wheels as shall receive the carriage before described, with its ordnance already mounted, so that the same artillery may at any time, or on any occasion of necessity, be taken either from the deck of a ship of war, or from the platform of a battery, and brought to action in the service of the field.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

A WHOLE length portrait of the Right Hon. William Pitt, now engraving by Mr. Bromley, will be completely finished in a few days. It is very highly spoken of; and, from the beautiful drawing which was exhibited at Mr. Bowyer's, Pall Mall, we have every reason to think it will be worthy of the high reputation this artist has justly obtained in his profession.

Oriental Field Sports, being a complete detailed and accurate Description of the wild Sports of the East; embellished with Forty Engravings from the Designs of Captain Thomas Williamson, who served upwards of Twenty Years in Bengal. The Drawings by Samuel Howett, and engraved by the first Artists, under the Direction of Edward Orme. Price Twenty Guineas.

This is a most beautiful and valuable work. Each plate is accompanied by a page or two of illustrative letter-press, and exhibits a variety of subjects highly interesting, and entirely novel to an European eye. The prints are finely drawn, and well engraved in aquatint, and extremely well coloured.

The British Institution opened for public inspection on Thursday, February 11. The general appearance of this Exhibition is not, perhaps, equal to the two preceding it; but it is certainly more original. On the prize-pictures it would be invidious to be severe; but it is the general feeling, that the picture by Miss Reinagle, which obtained the third prize, ought to have had the first. Of two pictures of equal merit, the one historic and the other landscape, it would certainly be just to give the preference to the historic picture, because it unquestionably requires a higher order of genius to perform the one than the other; but when the landscape possesses more of the genius and powers requisite for that department of the art, than the historic picture does, a good landscape is surely more estimable than an indifferent historic picture. But it is not our province, in any degree to censure the decision of the British Institution, who could have no other motive than the laudable one of endeavouring to revive the declining genius of historic painting, and in their hope of doing a great good, they perhaps did a little wrong.

No. 101, *Jupiter and Antiope*. S. Stothard, R. A. This is a very exquisite

cabinet picture. The form of Antiope is delicately and beautifully proportioned, and the character full of sweetness and fascination. The colouring of the whole is astonishingly rich and splendid. Perhaps if the shadow over the breast of Antiope had been less blue, it would have improved the general harmony; but it is a picture that will support the reputation of this highly-gifted genius.

No. 19, 28, 54, 60, 68. R. Westall, R. A. —As these pictures have been before exhibited, it is unnecessary to be minute in the description of them. They are five most fascinating productions, and beam with all that taste and feeling which almost invariably mark the productions of this artist.

S. Drummond has twelve pictures, many of them of great merit. His drowned Sailor is a good picture, but wants effect and strength of marking; a little more decision and firmness of manner would remove that misty indistinctness which too often characterizes his pictures.—No. 7, *Pharoah's Daughter pleading for Moses*, has some good parts, but is deficient in historic dignity. The girl that holds the child is very ill drawn.—No. 84, *Inside of a Milk-house*, has great merit.

Miss Spilsbury has displayed great taste and delicacy in ten pictures.—No. 72, *The inside of a Hampshire Cottage*, is a most charming production.—No. 213, *The Christmas Dinner*, is a very pleasing and interesting companion to it.

No. 25, *Fishermen*, J. Linnell, is a chaste and beautiful little picture.

No. 27, *The broken Pitcher*, T. Stewardson, is an imitation of Opie, and a very successful one.

No. 93, *The Rattle*, W. Mulready, a most exquisite little picture, and indisputably the best imitation of the Flemish school in the gallery.

No. 96, *The insolent Visit of Thomas a-Becket to King Henry II.* This picture obtained the first premium of 100 guineas given by the British Institution, 1807. It is painted by J. Pocock; but in composition, colouring, or gusto, it has no resemblance to Vandyke, to whose picture of Theodosius it is intended as a companion. It bears a much stronger appearance of being an imitation of Westall.

No.

No. 188; *Gadshill, from Shakespeare, Candle-light, "Lend you my Lanthorn."* J. Green. This picture obtained the second premium of sixty guineas, given by the British Institution, 1807; but, like that preceding, it does not resemble the master it is intended to accompany; for it was painted as a companion picture to *A Candlelight*, by Rubens, in the possession of Mr. Duncombe.

No. 386, *Interior of a Wood, with Bandidi, Miss C. Reinagle*. This picture obtained the third premium, forty guineas, given by the British Institution, 1807. As we before observed, it is in justice entitled to the first; it is the only picture of the three that is what it professes to be, *an imitation of the genius and manners of an old master*. It is painted as a companion to Lord Grant-ham's *Mercury and Admetus*, by Salvator Rosa. It is designed and executed with a boldness and vigour that is perfectly astonishing. The wild and savage scenery is truly in the style of Salvator, and it has a grandeur and solidity of effect that is hardly surpassed by any thing in the gallery.

No. 87, *Interior of a Woodman's Cottage*. No. 105, *Interior of a Mill*. T. Barker. These pictures, though rather crude, have much nature.

No. 120, *The Interior of a Cottage*. No. 124, *Interior of Woolbedding Church*. No. 205, *Warwick, Twilight*. No. 257, *Morning*. No. 262, *Evening*. No. 353, *A Mill*. S. W. Reynolds. These six productions of Mr. Reynolds have very great merit. The last, as well as No. 124, are fine imitations of Rembrandt. This practice of imitating the old masters is a fine mode of study for the childhood of painting; but the painter should not always be in leading strings: Mr. Reynolds, we should think, is strong enough to go alone.

Mr. James Ward, A.R.A. we are also sorry to see losing much valuable time in making a sort of imitations of old pictures, which are for the most part hard and distorted, and very much deficient in breadth of light and shadow. He was first deluded from his study of nature by a picture of Rubens; but he has now equally lost sight of both, which is the more to be regretted, as his own manner,

which has its prototype in nature, is so greatly superior. Who that has seen Ward's cattle and horses but must lament such a misapplication of his talents as he has exhibited, in what he calls a *lion* sharpening his claws upon a cork-tree?

Mr. G. Arnold has five very beautiful delineations. Of these, No. 367, *A View of Ambleside Mill, by Moonlight*, is indeed a most exquisite picture. The usual prescription for painting moonlight for half a century in England, was to stick a silver groat in a sheet of lead, and the work was compleat; from this dull, cold unvarying manner, Mr. Arnold has very properly departed, and produced a picture, that for richness and harmony of colouring, fineness of design, and beauty of *claro obscuro*, has certainly not been excelled in this country.

There are three pictures from the elegant and classical pencil of the late Mr. Freebairn, who, to the loss of the Arts, and of an amiable wife and children, was cut off in the prime of his life, and in the midst of his career to honour and reward. They are the latest productions of his pencil, and are marked with that chaste and corrected taste which rejects the meretricious glare of gaudy and imposing artifices, resting for fame on a nobler basis, that of pure, unforced, undiluted nature.

W. Owen, R.A. *A Girl washing her Feet*. This is a delightful picture, painted in a most exquisite style, and designed with the closest attention to truth and nature.

J. J. Masquerier. No. 319. *A Girl looking at herself in a Glass*. This is a beautiful picture; the reflected light from the mirror upon the face and bosom, is painted with a felicity rarely attained.

Among the encouragers of living merit, we are happy to see the names of many of the nobility and gentry who have purchased pictures in the present exhibition. The most prominent are the Marquis of Stafford, Marquis of Blandford, Thomas Hope, Esq. Bishop of Durham, Captain Agar, Lord Kinnaird, Earl of Carlisle, Sir John Leicester, Alexander Davison, Esq. Earl of Egremont, and very many others.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Grand Sonatas for the Piano forte. Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 8s.

THESE sonatas, which are enriched by an accompaniment for the violin or German flute by Pleyel, are written in an elegant and florid style. All the first movements are bold, spirited, brilliant of execution, and replete with ingenious and tasteful turns of thought, whilst the second and concluding movements are excellent in their kind, and in their effect produce a relief to the ear that evinces the judgment and mastery of the composer. The engraving is neat and correct, and does credit to Mr. Preston, the publisher.

Two Glees. One for two Trebles and a Bass, and one for a Counter-tenor, two Tenors, and a Bass. Composed and inscribed to Henry Fotherby Whitfield, Esq. by Doctor John Clarke, of Cambridge. 6s.

These glees, the words of which are taken from the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, bear evident marks of the ingenious hand from which they come. Doctor Clarke's former success in this species of composition led us to expect much from the present, and we have not been disappointed. The construction of the parts every where bespeaks the real master; the melodies possess much sweetness; the expression has been happily attended to, and the movements are judiciously varied.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. Composed by L. Hoberecht. 5s.

These sonatas, in which Mr. Hoberecht has introduced "favourite airs expressly composed for the improvement of young ladies, and some exercises to improve the weak fingers of both hands," are every way calculated for the purpose in view. The passages are of a pleasant and proper cast for the juvenile finger, and cannot, if duly practised, fail to promote improvement. The accompaniment is *ad libitum*, yet is certainly indispensable to all the effect of which the pieces are capable.

"Ob! leave the Lily on its Stem," a favourite Glee for Three Voices. Composed and dedicated to Miss Margaret Tyler, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s. 6d.

Sir John Stevenson has set these words familiarly and agreeably. Much science he has obviously not aimed at; and those will be best pleased with the composi-

tion who are partial to ease and unaffected simplicity. The harmony, though not elaborate, is every where correct, and the general chastity of the style forms no trivial recommendation.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum). Composed and dedicated to the Countess of Oxford, by J. F. Burrowes. 8s.

Mr. Burrowes has displayed in these sonatas a respectable portion of talent and science. A vivacity of imagination, aided by considerable powers of consistency and just arrangement, forms the principal characteristic of the work, while it is by no means deficient in taste and adventitious embellishment. The accompaniment is judiciously arranged, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

The favourite Air, "Nel cor piu non me sento." Arranged with Variations for the Harp, and dedicated to Madame Catalani, by J. B. Mayer. 4s.

These variations, which are six in number, are written with much taste and freedom of fancy. The passages lie remarkably well for the instrument for which they are constructed, yet in most instances will be found very suitable for the piano-forte: a circumstance which merits our notice, and cannot fail to extend the sale of the composition.

Numbers III. and IV. of a grand Selection of Sacred Music, from the Anthems, &c. composed by G. F. Handel, Esq. as performed at the Chapel-royal, Windsor, and at his Majesty's Concerts. Dedicated to the Princess of Wales. Each Number, 3s.

Of the first and second Numbers of this work, the whole of which is arranged for the organ or piano-forte, by Mr. William Sexton and Mr. John Page, we have lately spoken. The present Numbers keep pace with the former in the excellent choice of matter made by the editors, and in the correct and elegant style in which the work is engraved and printed.

"Hail, Lovely May!" a favourite Duett, written by T. Goodwin, Esq. Composed by H. Denman, and dedicated to the Misses C. and M. Atterwell. 1s.

This duett is chiefly commendable for its ease and simplicity. The melody is smooth and natural, and the two parts combining with pleasing effect. It has the advantage of not being too refined for general attraction, nor too common place

place for the attention of the cultivated ear.

The Battle of Trafalgar. Composed for the Piano-forte by T. Walters. 3s.

In this piece we find much more to censure than to praise. The passages are, for the most part, common-place, and in their effect rarely reach the sentiment they are meant to excite. The accent is, in many instances, false to a degree that excites our surprize, and the bass, we are obliged to say, is by no means judiciously chosen.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed by David Bruquier. 3s. 6d.

This sonata consists of two movements; the first in *common time* of four crotchets; the second a theme with six variations, in two crotchets. The general style of the composition bespeaks an author well acquainted with the instrument for which he writes; and those who are pleased

with a lively sally of thought, and a spirited airy manner of displaying an idea, will not fail to approve the present composition.

L'Esperance, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, Composed by Francis Panormo. 3s. 6d.

This sonata is comprized in three movements, well calculated to relieve each other. In the first we find some ideas and modulations highly creditable to the composer's fancy and science; the second is tender and soothing, and the concluding rondo is pleasing in its subject, and spirited and consistent in its digressions.

"Remember your Vows," a Cavatina, written by Mr. Rannie. Composed and dedicated to Miss Incedon, by Charles Edward Horn. 1s.

Mr. Horn has exhibited a tolerable degree of fancy in this little air. The passages are smooth, and easy, and the melody, taken *ensemble*, forms an agreeable trifle.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE following letters, addressed by the late MR. FOX, before the formation of the late ministry, to MR. PHILLIPS, the Bookseller, will explain his original views relative to the entire work, of which a posthumous fragment has been recently announced, under the title of "A History of the early part of the Reign of James the Second."

SIR,

I received, a few days since, your's of the 11th. I am about a History of the Times immediately preceding and succeeding the Revolution, but I have made very little progress; and, as it is chiefly a matter of amusement to me, it may be a long time before I publish, and, of course, the time when it may happen is altogether uncertain. I should, therefore, be very sorry to have any thing announced upon the subject at present. When the work is in more forwardness, I may give notice of it. I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill,

Wednesday.

To MR. PHILLIPS.

Your humble servant,
C. J. Fox.

SIR,

I received, yesterday, your's of the 27th. I am sorry to say, in answer to it, that your information with respect to the rapidity of

my progress is wholly unfounded. It will be at least a year before I shall be ready to publish any part of the work, and then it will not be, as I guess, more than one quarto volume, with a small appendix, which may be added to the volume, or printed separately, according to the bulk of the volume itself.

I am still unengaged with respect to a Publisher, and mean to remain so for some time. I have not given any other person any reason to expect that I shall employ them. I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill,
Sunday.

Your obedient servant,
C. J. Fox.

SIR,

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your letter, with the communication with respect to the late Pretender's Papers. I have often heard of them, and I have little doubt, but, if they could be obtained, they would prove a valuable publication. But as I have many years work before me, before I can come to the *Brunswick Reigns*, to which only, as I imagine, these papers can relate; and, as I very much doubt even whether I shall ever go beyond the reign of Anne, they are not to me particularly material. I should think, as you seem to do, that money would be the best means of coming at them. I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill,
Thursday.

Your most obedient servant,
C. J. Fox.
SIR,

SIR,

My time has been so taken up this last week, that I could not find a moment to read your inclosure till this day, nor of course to answer your letter. The account in the paper corresponds exactly with what I have been able to collect, concerning the papers both here and in France. I had lost all hopes of finding the Scotch College papers before I went to that country, and the chief object of my journey was to consult the archives of the Secretary of State's Office for Barrillon's and D'Avaux's correspondence. In this I succeeded, and found much very useful and curious matter. There were not in the National Library any papers that either had, or were pretended to have, belonged to the Scotch College. I can have no doubt but Carpentier's account is true; for if he had them in his possession, he would certainly either have restored them to the right owners, or have disposed of them to his own advantage, which he might easily have done.

I hear there are in Scotland, at present, some manuscripts which are, or pretend to be, compilations from the Scotch College papers, and I am now actually engaged in an enquiry concerning them. This is all the intelligence I can give you upon this subject. The story you heard of the offer to me was grounded only upon a very loose conversation, but I am sorry to say that I am not near enough to a conclusion to attend to this part of the business. I am, Sir,
St. Anne's Hill. Your most obedient servant,
Sunday. C. J. Fox.

In the threatened scarcity of rags, and consequent high price of paper, it becomes incumbent on all persons to diminish the consumption as much as possible, and to husband both the rags and waste paper. Our supplies of rags for paper-making have been received hitherto chiefly through Holland and Hamburg, and those channels are, for the present, closed against us. The use of ceremonious envelopes of letters, and of thick writing papers, ought to be generally discontinued, and a rigid system of economy observed, in this article, in the Tax-Office, and other public offices.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, has in the press, in three large volumes, octavo, the Works of Bishop Hopkins; including all the Pieces contained in the Folio, with several scarce Posthumous Treatises. A Life of the Author will be prefixed, and a copious Index be given at the end.

A work of Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM'S, which hitherto has been inaccessible, but to a very few persons, is about to be made public. Its object is a Scotch
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Reform; considered, with reference to the plan, proposed in the late parliament, for the regulation of the courts, and the administration of justice in Scotland; with illustrations from English *non-reform*, in the course of which, divers imperfections, abuses, and corruptions, in the administration of justice, with their causes, will now, for the first time, be brought to light. To this, Mr. Bentham has added, in the form of tables, a View of the principal Causes of Complication and Delay, and thence of Vexation and Expence, that have taken their Rise under the Technical or Fee-gathering System of Procedure, in which, Judges have been observed to pay themselves, in whole, or in part, by Fees.

Mr. RAYMOND will shortly publish, *The Passions*, written by William Collins embellished with sixteen superb engravings, by Anthony Cardon, from design by Robert Ker Porter; with Notes, and comparative Review, by the Editor, of the Life of Collins, as written by Mr Langhorne and Doctor Johnson. The Notes contain also Biographical Remarks, and Anecdotes of the Poet, which have escaped the notice of those Biographers.

Dr. REID will commence his next Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, the 7th of March, at ten o'clock in the morning; at which hour the course will be continued, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for three months, at his house, Grenville Street, Brunswick Square.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin a Course of their Lectures on Midwifery, and the Disorders of Women and Children, on Tuesday, March the 22d. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John Street, Golden Square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of Students attending the Hospitals.

Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, has in the press, an Analytical Treatise on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities; which will contain several new and useful tables on the subject, together with their various applications to different questions in Finance, &c. &c.

A new edition of the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, is preparing for publication. The tasks of collation and criticism will be executed with the Editor's greatest industry and best judgment,
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ment, and ample recourse will be had to the manuscript notes of the late Dr. Farmer, written in the folio edition of that author, of which the editor is in possession. Whilst elaborate editions of Massinger, Jonson, and even Shirley, are announcing, the public will surely attend to any attempt to retrieve from the trifling comments of Theobald, Sympson, and Seward, or the more careless ones of Colman, authors, who, in the opinion of some critics, deserve to rank next to Shakespeare.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Kentish Town, whom the nobility and gentry of Scotland have been pleased to honour with favourable notice, purposes to commence a Course of Lectures, in March, on English Elocution, in which he will endeavour to advance a theory, shewing, that, even prosaic oratory is more nearly allied to music than has been hitherto observed. He will delineate the different passions of the soul, and display each, with appropriate specimens from the poets. These lectures have peculiar reference to the drama. The education and qualifications, the natural and artificial requisites, necessary to form the accomplished comedian will be enumerated, together with a slender investigation of character as applied to the drama; this, and the Oratory of the Senate, the Bar, and the Pulpit, will be elucidated with readings and specimens uniform to each subject. The whole is to be comprised in eight lectures, including the introductory one.

Mr. HILL, of Hinckley, is preparing a work on those Diseases of the Bones which produce Distortions of the Spine and Limbs; in which, the medical, surgical, and mechanical, modes of treatment will be considered, and the latter mode illustrated by plates.

The Rev. Mr. CECIL, minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, is preparing an Account of the Life of the late Rev. John Newton, rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth.

Dr. CARPENTER, of Exeter, will, in a few days, publish a small work, entitled, *The Plan, Rules, and Catalogue, of a Library for Young Persons, with Observations on some of the principal Branches of Science and Literature, and occasional Remarks on the Books selected; intended to assist in the formation of literary institutions, and to aid young persons in the choice of objects of mental pursuit.*

Professor JAMISON, of Edinburgh, has

nearly finished his work on *Geognosy*, which will form the third volume of his *Mineralogy*.

Mrs. MURRAY, the author of *Mentoria*, has in the press, *Mentorial Lectures; comprising Remarks on the higher Branches of Female Education.*

A new translation of the *Georgics* of Virgil, in blank verse, is in the press, and may shortly be expected to be published.

The popular dramas of Mr. COLMAN, the *Iron Chest*, the *Surrender of Calais*, the *Battle of Hexham*, and the *Heir at Law*, are now in the press. The first of these is the only one that has yet been published in an authentic form.

A third Book of the *Minstrel*, in continuation of Dr. BEATTIE'S Poem, will shortly be ready for publication.

Two additional volumes of ESPRIELLA'S *Interesting and Popular Letters from England*, will appear in a few weeks. A new edition of the former volumes has already been called for.

A little work on *Mythology*, by Mr. HORT, is nearly ready for publication. This gentleman will also shortly publish, a *Compendium of Universal History*, and some other elementary works for the use of his own school.

Mr. OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST is printing a few copies, for gratuitous distribution, of the ancient metrical romance of the *Sowdan of Babylone*, from the original manuscript which came into his possession at the dispersion of the collection of the late George Steevens.

Mr. G. GOTTLIEB is preparing for the press, an *Account of his Travels in North America*, in the Years 1806 and 1807. This work will be illustrated with a considerable number of engravings on wood.

A Translation of the *Thirteenth Book* of the *Æneid* of Virgil, from the Text of Maffæus, by a Lady, with some other poems, will be shortly published in one volume octavo.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT will publish in the course of the present month, a complete edition of the *Works of John Dryden*, with a *Life of the Author*, and notes critical and explanatory. This edition will be comprised in eighteen volumes, demy and royal octavo, and is the first attempt, after the lapse of more than one hundred years since the death of Dryden, of furnishing a complete edition of his works.

Dr. JARROLD, author of *Dissertations in Answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on the Principle of Population*, will, in a few

days, have ready for publication, *Anthropologia*; or, *Dissertations on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man*, with *Incidental Remarks*.

The first folio edition of the plays of Shakespeare published in 1623, being considered by the commentators on that great dramatic Poet, as by far more authentic and valuable than the succeeding ones, but from its scarcity and consequent high price, only being accessible to few, it has been thought proper to reprint it; and accordingly a copy of this edition has been a considerable time in the press, and is now nearly ready for publication. The greatest care has been taken to ensure its fidelity, and during the time it has been in hand, three separate copies of the original edition have been constantly consulted. The new edition is printed in the common roman type, but in arrangement, orthography and punctuation, is literally and scrupulously page for page, throughout, an exact copy of the edition of 1623, with all its peculiarities, not a word being added, altered, or omitted.

The Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, is about to publish a new variorum edition of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*. The text is from the first English edition of 1551; a book of considerable rarity, and scarcely known to bibliographers and lexicographers. Beneath the text, will be copious notes, and various readings from the Latin, French, and English, editions, including the whole of Dr. Warner's. The *Utopia* will be preceded by a Biographical and Literary Introduction; comprehending, among other subjects, a complete Catalogue Raisonné of the various editions of the *Utopia* hitherto published. The work will be ornamented with some fac-simile wood cuts.

A Paper on Oxalic Acid, by Dr. T. THOMSON, of Edinburgh, was lately read before the Royal Society; containing the results of a great variety of experiments made to ascertain the relative qualities of the constituent parts of this acid, on a principle of calculation laid down by this able chemist in the last edition of his excellent *System of Chemistry*.

Mr. CARLISLE, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, lately laid before that body, some ingenious observations on the round painted boards, found in some families in Staffordshire, and called *Rondels*. It is supposed that they are of the age of Henry VII. or VIII. and that they had been imported from Flanders, and used either as conversation

cards, or wooden platters. The poetical stanzas, written in the old English characters, supposed of the above age, are chiefly amatory, and some of them rather indelicate; the poetry is generally as bad as the sentiments are trifling. The figures are also very coarse, and painted mostly round the outside and the verses in the centre.

The following letter, addressed by the PRESIDENT JEFFERSON to Mr. DANIEL ECCLESTON, of Lancaster, in return for the fine Medallion of Washington, lately produced by the latter gentleman, indicates a degree of attention no less honourable to the statesman than the artist:

SIR, *Washington, Nov 21, 1807.*

I received, on the 22d ult. your favour of May 20, with the medals accompanying it, through the channel of my friend and ancient class-mate, Mr. Maury, of Liverpool. That our own nation should entertain sentiments of gratitude and reverence for the great character who is the subject of your medallion is a matter of duty; his disinterested and valuable services to them have rendered it so, but such a monument to his memory by the member of another community, proves a zeal for virtue in the abstract, honourable to him who inscribes it, as to him whom it commemorates. In returning you my individual thanks for the one destined for myself, I should perform but a part of my duty, were I not to add an assurance that this testimonial in favour of the first worthy of our country will be grateful to the feelings of our citizens generally.

I immediately forwarded the two other medals, and the letters to Judge Washington, with a request that he would hand on one of them to Chief Justice Marshall.

I salute you with great respect,

TH. JEFFERSON.

Daniel Eccleston, Esq. Lancaster.

A complete Mammoth has lately been found (though not alive) in a state of perfect preservation on the borders of the Frozen Ocean. It was discovered by Schoumachoff, a Tungoose chief, in the autumn of 1799, in the midst of a rock of ice; but it was not till the fifth year after finding it, that the ice had melted sufficiently to disengage the Mammoth, when it fell over on its side on a bank of sand. Schoumachoff then cut off the tusks, which he bartered for goods with a Russian merchant to the value of 50 rubles, (11l. 5s.) He then left the carcase to be devoured by bears and wolves; but, previously to which, he had a rude drawing made of it, which represents it with pointed ears, very small eyes, horse's hoofs, and a bristly mane, extending along the whole of its back.

In 1806, Mr. Michael Adams, of Petersburg, hearing of the circumstance, repaired to the spot, where, having arrived, he found the skeleton entire, one of the fore feet excepted, though nearly stripped of its flesh. The vertebræ, from the head to the os coccygis, one of the shoulder blades, the pelvis, and the remaining three extremities, were still held firmly together by the ligature of the joints and by strips of skin and flesh. The head was covered with a dry skin. One of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of bristles. These parts could not avoid receiving some injury, during their removal to Petersburg, a distance of 6875 miles; the eyes, however, are preserved, and the pupil of the left eye is still distinguishable. The tip of the under lip was eaten away, and the upper being destroyed the teeth were exposed. The brain, which was still within the cranium, appeared dry. The parts least damaged, were one of the fore feet and one of the hind; these were still covered with skin, and had the sole attached to them. According to the Tungoose chief the animal was so corpulent and well fed, that its body hung down below the knee joints. It was a male, but had neither tail nor trunk. From the structure of the os coccygis, however, Mr. Adams is persuaded that it had a thick short tail. Schoumachoff always persisted in asserting, that he never saw any appearance of a proboscis; and it does not appear probable, that his rude draughtsman would have omitted such a striking feature if there had been one. The skin (three-fourths of which is in the possession of Mr. Adams) was of a deep grey colour, and covered with reddish hair and black bristles. More than 40 lbs weight of them, that had been trodden into the ground by the bears, were collected, and many of them were 2 feet 4 inches long. The head weighs 460lbs.; the two horns, each of which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, weigh 400lbs.; and the entire animal measured $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The tusks are curved in the direction opposite to those of the elephant, bending toward the body of the animal. Mr. Adams adds that he found a great quantity of amber on the shores.

The following apparently authentic particulars lately appeared in the American Papers relative to the curious Phenomena of the fall of stones from the atmosphere.

"On Monday morning the 14th December, in the vicinity of Greenfield, several bodies of stone were discovered, which appeared

to have descended from the upper regions. Several pieces of this stone were shewn me by different persons, by whom the fact was so well attested as to make it impossible altogether to disbelieve it. But being resolved to get the best evidence of such an extraordinary occurrence, which the nature of the case would admit, I devoted this day, in company with the Rev. Mr. Holly, in visiting the different places where the stones had fallen. Presuming it may afford you some gratification to know the result of our enquiries, I take the liberty of minutely relating the facts we have collected.

"The first place we visited is about three miles and a half in a north-easterly direction from my house, in a lot firmly covered with grass, about twenty-five rods from the house of Elijah Seeley. The breach here made in the ground was about four feet diameter, and nearly the same depth, in a rather sloping direction, which was occasioned by the stone striking a shelly rock, and glancing. The rock on which the stone fell was much shattered, and the stone itself very much broken, the largest pieces weighing not more than six or eight pounds; the quantity altogether about a bushel. A quart or two of these fragments we gathered here; the greater part having been previously carried away by the inhabitants. By the fall and glancing of the stone, the dirt and sod were strewed for two or three rods round the breach, and several pieces of sod carried before the fragments to the lowest depth to which they sunk in the earth, and were removed by myself. Mr. Seeley and his wife say, that just after daylight they saw vivid flashes of light in rapid succession for five or six seconds; and in about a minute afterwards it was followed with a dreadful explosion, somewhat resembling three cannons fired in quick succession, ending in a cracking rumbling noise; that about ten o'clock the same morning, going into this lot, just at the back of his house, to see after his cattle, he discovered the breach in the ground above described, and conceiving it to have been caused by something discharged from above at the time he heard the explosion, he called his wife out to witness the fact; and in the course of the day it was visited by all the neighbourhood. Mr. Seeley and his wife are sober, discreet, and intelligent persons, implicitly to be relied on.

"The next place we went to view was about four miles north-east from the first, in the court-yard of Mr. William Prince, a respectable and wealthy farmer. The court-yard is a grass plat, smooth as a carpet, and firmly trodden. Here we found a hole, about the size of a post hole, two feet two inches in depth, from which had been taken, on the evening of the aforesaid Monday, a stone weighing thirty-five pounds, the texture and appearance of which resembled exactly the one which fell at Seeley's. Mr. Prince and his wife, and sons (men grown), give the same account of the flashes and explosion as

was given above; with this further particular, that they heard, about a minute after the explosion, the fall of the stone, at the noise of which they were much alarmed, but could not discover the cause. After it was light, Mr. Prince went out to feed his hogs, and passing across the court yard, discovered a hole in the glass plat, only twenty-seven feet from his house, and enquired of his family if they knew who had made it. The ground appeared fresh broken, and no dirt thrown out. He looked into it, but could see nothing, and no further discovery was made until evening, when his sons returned from a town-meeting at Weston, where they heard of the fall of the stone at Seeley's. This induced them to examine further the hole in the court yard. On hauling out the dirt which lay loosely over the stone, they soon discovered it, and took it out entire, except some small pieces that were broken off by stones in the ground. We examined the hole, and found the sod and grass, as in the other case, driven before the stone to the bottom of the hole, which we took up, with pieces of the stone that had not before been found. The hole was perpendicular in the earth, and in diameter no larger than the stone. A Mr. David Hubbell, a man of undoubted veracity, was passing in the street, about twenty-five rods from this stone when it fell, who saw a ball of fire, emitting sparks, with a tail about four feet long, shoot across the horizon in a southerly direction, which went out, he said, nearly at the place where the sun is at one o'clock in the summer time; and in about a minute or two afterwards he heard the explosion, which he described as the others had done; and a minute or two after that, he heard a loud whistling through the air, which made a noise like a hurricane. The same appearances and explosions were witnessed by Judge Wheeler and Russel Tomlinson, who were ten miles distant from each other; men of great candour and careful observation; but being distant from the place where these stones fell, neither of them heard the whistling just mentioned. The largest piece of the stone taken out of Prince's yard, which remains entire, weighs about eleven pounds, and is now in my possession; the rest of it has been broken into small parts, and scattered amongst the inhabitants.

"The third and last place where these stones have been discovered to have fallen, is about five miles north-east of Mr. Prince's, and seven below Newtown, near the turnpike road, which leads from thence to Bridgeport.

"The stone which fell here was small, and falling upon the top of a rock that projected two feet above the ground, was dashed into small fragments, none of which weighed more than four or five ounces; and it was judged the whole of these collected would not more than have half filled a quart measure. This stone fell about thirty yards from the house of Mr. Merwin Burr: he and his wife being up, they both ran to the door the

moment they discovered the flashes of light, and in a minute or two heard the same explosion as heretofore described; and in about a minute after the explosion they heard something fall near by them which made quite a loud report; and in quick succession three or four other noises at greater distance, which they thought to be something falling in a swamp, twenty or thirty rods in front of the house. Mr. Burr took a candle, and with his wife went out immediately, to see if they could find any thing in the direction where they heard the loudest report, but found nothing; when it grew lighter, and before sunrise, Mr. Burr went again, and found the fragments of the stone which had been dashed to pieces on the rock, and which have precisely the same appearance as those found at the two former places; the swamp being full of water, has not been explored. Besides the large piece, I have many smaller ones collected at these three different places by Mr. Holly and myself, exactly resembling each other; and from the mouths of all these witnesses I have named (except Mr. Burr, who happened to be from home) we have taken the facts just as I have here related them. The ball of fire and explosion were witnessed by hundreds in this and the neighbouring towns.

"This stone I presume, possesses considerable iron, as it is strongly attracted to the needle; I judge it is one-fourth heavier than the common granite. The outside is covered with a smooth, glazed, sooty crust, about as thick as foolscap paper, looking like the back of a chimney; and the broken surfaces are of a blueish lead colour, the whole appearing to have undergone the action of intense heat. The body of stone which fell at Seeley's must have weighed more than one hundred pounds."

DENMARK.

The Supreme Court of Justice, at Copenhagen, lately laid before the King, an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, including Iceland and the Indian colonies, on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporeal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, and the rest for inferior offences. The number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies as one to ten thousand.

AUSTRIA.

The emperor has allowed all booksellers in his dominions to sell those books which had been prohibited by the Emperor Joseph II. provided that such books still remained in their warehouses and that no fresh sets should be imported, nor any new editions printed.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.*

CATARRHUS.....	19
Pthysis.....	5
Rheumatismus	12
Typhus	4
Scarlatina.....	11
Asthenia.....	6
Dysentery	7
Amenorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	9
Leucorrhœa	6
Insania.....	3
Epilepsia.....	7
Hysteria.....	8
Paralysis	4
Morbi Cutanei.....	10
Morbi Infantiles	18

After so many years have elapsed of experience, it may easily be conceived that some difficulty must be felt, in throwing a new physiognomy over medical reports. Such regularly periodical communications cannot fail, when they have been continued for a long period, to lose in some measure the freshness of originality, or to escape the dullness of identity on repetition. But length of time, if it deduct from the variety, ought to add somewhat to the authority of a writer's observations. The remarks of more early experience, will be likely to be cancelled or confirmed by the accession of subsequent information, and the advantage of a consolidated and more established understanding. The Reporter would never feel unwilling to retract any doctrine which he could not continue conscientiously to support; and, without reluctance, would *dilute* the undue strength of expressions, which, however, he might still regard, with some modification, as fundamentally correct. To theories in physiological science, he has ceased for some time to attach an essential importance; as he has found, that different creeds in medicine may be compatible with a coincidence in practice. A theory is merely a mode of explaining facts, the existence of which all acknowledge, and of justifying the treatment which the variety of sects in speculation would harmonize in approving. Coughs, and other affections that wear the semblance of consanguinity to consumption, have, during the last month, been so general, that it is presumed that few readers of these reports have been altogether unafflicted by them.

In those persons who have been born

with a right to the unenviable inheritance of pthysis, the slightest and almost indistinct assault upon the pulmonary machinery, fearfully forbodes, if not arrested in its advancement, their ultimate and not tardy disorganization.

Several cases of paralysis have lately occurred, one of which terminated fatally, in consequence, apparently, of a negligent insufficiency in the supply of nourishment and stimulation. The moment of the patient's death was unperceived and silent, like a watch which *stops* without giving any sound or notice, merely because it has not been wound up afresh, before the exhaustion of its functions.

This is only one, nor is it the most deplorable ramification of *nervous*, or, as it has been denominated, the *English* malady. By its visible and rapid progression, it renders itself every day more deserving of the title. From its miniature and infantile state, exhibited merely in a transient and occasional fit of causeless depression, or of unreasonable hilarity, up to the gigantic and formidable magnitude of its maturity, Madness, strides like a Colossus over this island.

Those depôts for the premature captivity of intellectual invalids, scattered in the country, encircling and emplaced in the bosom of the metropolis, can be regarded only as nurseries for, and manufactories of, madness; arsenals for the destruction of human reason, magazines or reservoirs of lunacy, from which may be issued out, from time to time, a sufficient supply for perpetuating, and extending the generation of this disease:—a disease, which is not to be remedied by stripes or strait-waistcoats, by imprisonment or impoverishment, but by an unwearied tenderness, and an unceasing vigilance and exertion.

In the miscellany of patients that are enclosed together in an insane asylum, there are few that can sympathize, or form an affinity or association with each other. Melancholy seeks to shelter itself under the shadow of solitude. The visit even of the morning light is felt as an intrusion. The sun's rays cast a darkness over the mind. Interruption of any kind produces distraction. The unfortunate victim loves to feast upon his meal of misery, without disturbance or controul. A gluttonous indulgence in
this

this gloomy and misanthropic epicurism, is better to him than any other the most dainty and luxurious repast.

The grand council of the country ought to be aroused to a critical and inquisitorial scrutiny, into the arcana of our me-

dical prisons, into our slaughter-houses for the dislocation and murder of the human mind.

Feb. 24, 1808. JOHN REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN, Sam. Cardiff, fellmonger. (Mangnall, Warwick-square)
Ainsworth, Wm. Stockport, cotton spinner. (Huxley, Temple)
Barter, Wm. Bread street, warehouseman. (Adams, Old Jewry)
Broome Wm. Long alley, Shoreditch, victualler. (No Attorney named)
Brooke John, Hardhead, Dewsbury, York, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn)
Bateman Jonas, Redcross street, Southwark, John Bateman, of Wike, and Wm. Bateman, of North Bierley, both in the county of York, woollen manufacturers. (Cardall and Spear, Gray's inn)
Brown James, jun. Petersfield, fellmonger. (Messum, Portsea)
Beach John, Birmingham, button maker. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Bayley Richd. jun. Dowgate hill, merchant. (Kearsey, Bishopsgate within)
Barneto Viderio Antonio Seixas, Liverpool, merchant. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)
Boyd Thos. Edgeware road, grocer. (Day and Hamerton, Cullum street, Fenchurch street)
Blythe Edwd. Louth, merchant. (Barber, Gray's inn)
Bunn Thomas, Norwich, corn merchant. (Hister and Fletcher, Lincoln's inn)
Bremitt John, Alfreton, Derby, mercer. (Ross, Hall, and Ross, New Boswell court)
Ball Wm. Bush lane, broker. (Taylor, Old street road)
Bushy Wm. and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters. (Godmond, New Bridge street)
Burge John, Castle Cary, Somerset, stocking maker. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street)
Barclay James, Old Broad street, merchant. (Lodington and Hall, Temple)
Cassidy Thomas, Watham Abbey, Essex, shopkeeper. (Syddall, Aldersgate street)
Cookesley Robert, Poole, Montgomery, timber merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
Cowley Joseph, Sheffield, cutter. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden)
Cus Wm. York, miller. (Blakelocke, Temple)
Clemence Mark, Craven street, Strand, tailor. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent garden)
Cole John, Fore street, Stationer. (Pullen, Fore street)
Crowther John, Borkisland, Halifax, corn dealer.
Crocker George, Bideford, shipbuilder. (Brembridge, Inner Temple)
Cheetham James, Failsforth, Lancaster, warehouseman. (Swale, Great Ormond street)
Dudley Charles Stokes, Gracechurch street, merchant. (Eaton and Hardy, Birchin lane)
Davies David, Thames Ditton, Surrey, maltster. (Aubert, Symond's inn)
Dalton Thomas, Birmingham, merchant. (Tarrant and Grey, Chancery lane)
Darnall Braham, Whitechapel, brazier. (Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly)
Davis Wm. North street, Chelsea, plasterer. (Howard, Temple)
Davis Alexander, and Nathan Davis, Little Carter lane, warehousemen. (Sudlow, Monument yard)
Dawes Charles, Huntingdon, saddler. (Clennel, Staple's inn)
Eaton George, otherwise Yeaton, Hermandsey street, leather dresser. (Pearce and son, Swithin's lane)
Eaton Wm. and Robt. Eaton, jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen. (Williams, Red Lion square)
Edgington Richd. sen. Abingdon, hemp manufacturer. (Maddock and Stevenfon, Lincoln's inn)
Elfe George, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottingham, hoffer. (Ross, Hall, and Ross, New Boswell court)
Ellis Beth, Fotheringham, Lincoln, woollen draper. (Croft, Gray's inn)
Ellis John, Horbbling, Lincoln, grocer. (Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's inn)
Fuller John James, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper and grocer. (Debarry and Derby, Inner Temple)
Gordon James, Westbury on Trim, Gloucester, merchant. (James, Gray's inn)
Gray Thomas, Rufford, innholder. (Cutting, Barlett's buildings)

Grieveson John, sen. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit merchant. (Clayton, Scott, and Blamire, Lincoln's inn)
Gell Elizabeth, and Ann Gell, Wirksworth, Derby, grocers. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)
Guest Edward, Birmingham, grocer. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn)
Hudson Hargreaves, Salford, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
Hurren Robert, Kettale, Suffolk, cordwainer. (Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk)
Halleaday Wm. Daniel, Bath street, City road, livery stable keeper. (Pellatt, Ironmonger's hall)
Haines, Saml. Chipping Campden, Gloucester, sheep dealer and grocer. (King, Tooke's court, Chancery lane)
Harrison Saml. Manchester, and William Harrison, of Sheffield, hatters and hofiers. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester)
Harding Wm. Oxford street, hatter. (Walker, Old Jewry)
Hulme Elizabeth, Manchester, victualler. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)
Hurry Nicholas, and Christopher Hind Jones, Liverpool, merchants. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)
Hyde Anthony, Brandon, Suffolk, liquor merchant. (Brembridge, Inner Temple)
Hall Francis, Jermyn street, cordwainer. (Palmer, Barnard's inn)
Harvey John, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer. (Biggs, Hatton garden)
Horley Richard, Epsom, pork butcher. (Grey, Epsom)
Heaton, Dinah, Michael Heaton, John Heaton, and William Heaton, Springhead, York, cotton twist spinners. (Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate street)
Hill Benjamin, Little St. Martin's lane, Westminster, man's mercer. (Cockayne and Taylor, Fore street)
Hargreave Oliver, and John Goodwin, Manchester, merchants. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester)
Jones Robert, Gower street, Whitechapel, silk winder. (Bland, Racquet court, Fleet street)
Jarman Peter, and Thos. Jarman, Llanfangel Brympau, Brecon, wool dealers. (Meredith and Robins, Gray's inn)
Jones Jonathan, Eccles, Lancaster, alehouse keeper. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
Inglis and George Inglis, Preston, Lancaster, drapers. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
Kierruif Charles Gustave Gabriel, Providence square, merchant. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent garden)
Lee Thomas, Holborn, grocer. (Street and Woolfe, Philipot lane)
Longmire Margaret, Penrith, milliner. (Birkitt, Bond court, Walbrook)
Luck Margaret, otherwise Margaret Seares, St. Martin's le Grand, dealer and chapwoman. (Fryett, Millbank street)
Lay Joshua, Hanks, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple)
Lomax Saml. Tonge, Lancaster, victualler. (Blakelock, Temple)
Leach Wm. Horton, York, woolshopier. (Evans, Thavies' inn)
Mills Charles, late of Hoxton, baker. (Minshall and Veal, Abingdon street, Westminster)
Mitchell Elizabeth, Exeter, Fuller. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)
Matthews Wm. Maidenhead, Berk, carpenter. (Richardson's, New inn)
Mayell Wm. Exeter, jeweller. (Orchard, Hatton garden)
Macfadzen John, Liverpool, merchant. (Batty, Chancery lane)
Moun Richard, and Wm. Roberts, Angel court, merchants. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Pay office)
Maciaciau John, Harford Place, Drury lane, cabinet maker. (Surman, Golden square)
Makeham John, Upper Thames street, cheesemonger. (Wild, Warwick square)
Merrifield John, Grantham, money scrivener. (Whitshaw, Lamb's Conduit street)
Martin John, Louth, ship carpenter. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
Morris Wm. Manchester, leather seller. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
Marshall Wm. Newark, draper. (Mason, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill)
Newley John, Aldgate, draper. (Swaine, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry)
Oden Peirce, Sluane square, bricklayer. (Nelson, Madock street, Hanover square)

Parrott

- Farrott John, Frith Street, Soho, confectioner. (Howel, Bartlett's buildings)
 Preston Thos. Aldermanbury, warehousman. (Godmond, New Bridge Street)
 Fratten John George, Waltham Abbey, tailor. (Oxide, Hoddefson)
 Flaxen John, Liverpool, merchants. (Rowlison, Temple)
 Potts Charlton, Long Benton, Northumberland, chandler. (Clayton, Scott, and Blamere, Lincoln's inn)
 Robbins Robert, Birmingham, Plumber. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street)
 Rhodes Wm. Friday Street, warehousman. (Whitaker, Broad Court, Long Acre)
 Rimington Edward, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry)
 Rofer Edward, Lindfield, Sussex, soap manufacturer. (Reiller, Stafford Row, Buckingham Gate)
 Renwick Joseph, jun. Wurr Street, Wapping, coal merchant. (Bell and Broderick, Bow Lane)
 Fishchen Henry, Birmingham, tailor. (Punton, Hind Court, Fleet Street)
 Roberts Samuel, Rhayader, Radnor, flannel manufacturer. (Street and Wolfe, Philip Lane)
 Rees David, Llanelly, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)
 Reuton John, Gloucester terrace, stepney, master mariner. (Healing, Laurence Lane)
 Round James, Feifall, Stafford, factor. (Boutflower, Devonshire Street, Queen Square)
 Reppen Joseph, and John Reppen, Clapham, dealers in coals. (Harmann, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street)
 Rose William, Kensington, brewer. (Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho)
 Richards John, Colchester, draper. (Hanson and Birk, Chancery Lane)
 Beccombe John, Horrabridge, Devon, Charles Burley of the same place, and Richard Searle of Launceston, woollen manufacturers and partners. (Bray, Tavistock, Devon)
 Beccombe John, Walkhampton, Devon, Katherine Hoyte, of Grampound, Wm. Hore, of the same place, Charles Burley of Walkhampton, and Richard Searle, of St. Stevens, Launceston, woollen manufacturers and co. partners. (Fairbank, Ely Place)
 Standley, Wm. whetstone, Leicester, maltster. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)
 Swindels John, Marple bridge, Derby, innkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
 Seddon Joseph Pickle, Homerton, merchant. (Alcock, Bowell, and Corner, Southwark)
 Seabrook Richard, Great Bradley, Suffolk, butcher. (Windus, son and Hottaway, Southampton buildings)
 Simpson George, Copthall Chambers, merchant. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark Lane)
 Salisbury John, Exeter, cabinet maker. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)
 Stroud John, Watton-upon-Thames, brickmaker. (Clark and Grazebrook, Chertsey)
 Stanley Harold, Newark, scrivener and tanner. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)
 Thoruton John, Laurence Pountney Lane, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall Court)
 Turner John, Sweffing, Suffolk, draper and grocer. (Debary and Derby, Inner Temple)
 Thorpe Wm. Porlington, grocer. (Blakiston, Symond's inn)
 Thomson John, Lower house, Lancaster, grocer. (Hurd, Temple)
 Tinney Wm. Cambridge, apothecary. (Bigg, Hatton garden)
 Tomkins Richard, Hatton garden, merchant. (Bishop, York place, Portman Square)
 Winter Wm. jun. Blackfriars road, painter and glazier. (Meymouth, Charlotte Street, Blackfriars road)
 Wrae John, Ferrybridge, York, coal merchant. (Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's inn)
 Williams Lawrence, Nicholas Lane, merchant. (Day, Temple)
 Wallis John, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, dealer and chapman. (Rogers, Manchester buildings)
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist. (Kedit, Cook's Court, Carey Street)
 Wright Nathaniel, Nottingham, brickmaker. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)
 Wilkinson John, Ligonpond Street, baker. (Nettlefold, Fenchurch Street)
 Woolley John Parkinson, Waltham Green, Middlesex, brewer. (Taylor, Took's Court, Chancery Lane)
 Woodhouse Ralph, Ainsworth Mill, Lancaster, calico printer. (Lyon and Collier, Gray's inn)
 Wright Thomas, Dulverton, Somerset, innkeeper. (Lys, Took's Court, Chancery Lane)
 Washington Joseph, Ashborne, Derby, saddler. (Tucker, Staple Inn)
 Wain James, Mount Street, Lambeth, merchant. (Highmore, Bush Lane)
 Wood Thos. Sheffield, merchant. (Blakelock, Temple)
 Withall Caleb, Fenchurch Street, warehouse keeper. (Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall Street)
 Willis Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit Street, linen draper. (Bell and Broderick, Bow Lane)
 Wisley James, Pitt Street, blackfriars road, hat manufacturer. (Taylor, Took's Court, Chancery Lane)
 Woolley Melling, Staley bridge, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Mune and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Williams William, Swinhead, Lincoln, grocer. (Roger and Son, Bartlett's buildings)
 Williams Robert, Oxford Street, Graw hat manufacturer. (Dentign and Barker, Gray's inn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Atkinson Thos. Brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, March 1
 Alford Fitzherbert, High Street, Southwark, woollen draper, March 1, final
 Atkinson Robert, Manchester, innkeeper, Feb. 27
 Berkeley Thos. Cornhill, merchant, Feb. 26
 Bradley Henry, Birmingham, merchant, Feb. 19
 Bawtree Samuel, jun. Crescent, Minorities, corn factor, Feb. 27
 Bagnet George, Leeds, soap boiler, Feb. 18, final
 Bradley Joseph, Wilton, Wilts, timber merchant, Feb. 18
 Blower Samuel, Ellingham, Norfolk, miller, Feb. 25
 Burrell Wm. Stockton, linen draper, Feb. 21, final
 Badcock, John, Paternoster Row, bookfeller, Feb. 27
 Baildon Edward, Manchester, grocer, Feb. 27
 Bishop Thomas, Little Eastcheap, carpenter, March 12
 Berrow Richard, Pall Mall, feather merchant, March 1, final
 Bingley John, Upper John Street, St. Pancras, malon, March 12
 Braid Andrew, Frith Street, Soho, March 19
 Collins James, Gosport, builder, Feb. 25
 Colville John, Cheapside, linen draper, Feb. 13
 Carleton John, Hilbeck Hall, Westmoreland, cotton spinner, March 1
 Cunningham James, Yoxford, grocer, March 5, final
 Carr John, Pontefract, grocer, March 19, final
 Deschamps Wm. Wentworth, bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter Mac Taggart, Suffolk Lane, merchants, March 12, sep. est. of Morgan
 Devenish Ann, and Henry Newport, Villiers Street, Strand, upholsterers, Feb. 24
 Degraives Peter, Cheapside, and Thos. Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen and copartners, March 13
 Davies William, Liverpool, slater and plasterer, Feb. 29
 Debrett John Piccadilly, bookfellers, March 5
 Dawson Robert, Oxford Street, linen draper, April 13
 Deakin John, Manchester, manufacturer, March 8
 Draper Samuel, Oxford Street, linen draper, March 5
 Dawson Wm. Nixon, Tabernacle Square, draper, March 12
 Dickenson Wm. sen. Thos. Goodall, and Wm. Dickenson, jun. Poultry, bankers, March 5, joint est. and sep. est. of each
 Dixon James, Manchester, merchant, March 7, final
 Dickenson Joseph, Wm. Dickenson, the elder, and Wm. Dickenson, jun. Broad Street, merchants, March 5
 Davis John, Cardiff, builder, March 15
 Evans Wm. Morley, Mark Lane, broker, Jan. 26
 Elliott Moses, Chatham, shopkeeper, Feb. 23
 Edwards John, Wigmore Street, Sadler, March 1
 Fell James, Walworth, insurance broker, Feb. 24
 Frost James, Goswell Street, brass founder, Feb. 27
 Frith Joshua, Bradford, York, merchant, Feb. 29, final
 Fell Henry, Basinghall Street, warehousman, March 5
 Fern Richard, Spencer, Cannon Street, drysalter, March 12
 Frazer Henry, Nightingale Lane, grocer, April 11
 Green Henry, Southgate, farmer, March 1
 Galloway John, Brook Street, Holborn, engineer, Feb. 23
 Grosse George Frederick, Tooley Street, Southwark, furrier, Feb. 23
 Glover Charles, Alder-Marle Street, upholsterer, Feb. 27
 Green Edward, Charles Street, Soho Square, man's mercer, Feb. 27
 Greaves Joseph, sen. Walworth, insurance broker, Feb. 23, final
 Gilbert Charles, St. George's Fields, back maker, March 5
 Grimes George, Great Warner Street, linen draper, April 3
 Greengrafs Christopher, Purleigh, Essex, shopkeeper, March 29
 Grayson John, Eastcheap, insurance broker, March 26
 Horn Wm. and Richard Jackson, Red Cross Street, Southwark, distillers, May 21, and sep. est. of Jackson, same day
 Houlding Ralph, and John Houlding, Preston, Lancaster, dealers in liquors, Feb. 13, final
 Hefeltine Thos. and Wm. Lee, bridge Street, blackfriars, grocers, Feb. 16
 Hodgson Christopher, and Allatson Hodgson, Sunderland, linen drapers, Feb. 16, and sep. est. of Christopher Hodgson, same day
 Hodson Henry Loftus, Huntingdon, merchant, Feb. 18, final
 Hayward Walter, New Sarum, clothier, Feb. 18
 Harris Thomas, Oxford Street, mattress maker, March 5, final
 Horne Patrick, and Patrick Hunter, Throgmorton Street, merchants, Feb. 27
 Hulbert Richard, Chippenham, Wilts, linen draper, Feb. 19, final
 Holland John, Gray's Inn Lane, oil and colourman, Feb. 16, final
 Harcourt Philip, jun. Great Stanmore, Middlesex, butcher, Feb. 22
 Harkness John, Addle Street, merchant, March 24
 Hurry James, Nag's head Court, Gracechurch Street, partners with Richard Fowles, and Ives Hurry, merchant, March 29
 Hague James, and John Martin, Sawyer, Tower Royal, merchants, March 8
 Hemmley Henry, Great Cornhill Street, baker, March 1
 Holden Wm. Shirebeck Quarter, Lincoln, coal merchant, March 4, final
 Jackson Wm. Manchester, hat lining cutter, Feb. 27
 Jones John Catnaryon, draper, March 16

- Yarney Wm. Norwich. fellmonger. march 5. final
 Kempson Samuel. Fleet street. linen draper. Feb. 15
 Kennion John. sen. and John Kennion. Jun. Nicholas lane. brokers Feb. 16
 Kirkby Wm. Manchester. merchant. Feb. 29
 Kent Elizabeth. Bicester. Oxford. draper. march 12
 Kay James. John Watton, senr. Paul Catterall. and David Ainsworth Preston. Lancaster. machine makers. march 14
 Lovell Joseph. Birmingham. pin manufacturer. Feb. 26
 Longbottom Thos. Holbeck. Leeds. clothier. march 5
 Levin Bendix Barnard. Great Alie street. march 12
 Lowcock Elizabeth. Skipton. York. innkeeper. march 19
 Langton Richard. Cross street. Chester. and Michael Gafney. Cheetwood. Manchester. cotton merchants. march 8. separate estate of Langton
 List William. Cateaton street. warehouseman. march 12
 Morgan Joshua. and Canfaiarybrim. Carmarthen. timber merchant. march 1
 Midleton Wm. John Holland Pemberton. and George Felton. Liverpool. merchants. Feb. 29. separate estate of Felton
 Medley Charles Bolt in Tunn inn. Fleet street. coach maker. Feb. 27
 Macklin Matthew. Southampton. silversmith. march 14
 Myers Joseph. Whittle. Lancaster. cotton spinner. march 14
 Mackean Archibald. Winchester street. merchant. march 8 final
 Nantes Henry. Warrford court. merchant. surviving partner of Richard Mulman. French Chitwell. deceased. march 1. separate estate of Nantes. and joint estate. same day
 Nicholson Henry. Bridge street. Westminster. silk mercer. march 5. final
 Ofment Joseph. Yeovil. Somerset. victualler. march 14
 Potter John. and Wm. Monckman. Silver street. Wood street. warehouseman. Feb. 27
 Porteous Wm. Chippenham. Wilts. coal merchant. Feb. 19. final
 Parry Morgan. Pontypool. shopkeeper. Feb. 23
 Far John Owen. London. insurance broker. march 1. final
 Pukifs Stephen. Acton Green. middlesex. carpenter. Feb. 23
 Pereira Abraham Mendez. Old Bethlem. merchant. April 11
 Prested Robert. Brick lane. Spitalfields. shoemaker. mar. 8
 Prafeur John Lewis. Stony Stratford. grocer. march 11
 Purvis Charles. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. broker. march 17
 Powles Richard. Nag's head court. Gracechurch street. merchant. partner with James hurry. and Ives hurry. march 29
 Pinfold Joseph. Rodborough. Gloucester. clothier. march 21 final
 Richardson Wm. Wrotham. innkeeper. Feb. 15 final
 Riggs Wm. Old Bailey. glove merchant. Feb. 23
 Roberts Edw. Bush lane. merchant. Feb. 24
 Reeve Edw. Leeds. linen draper. Feb. 23. final
 Smith John. Broughton. Lancaster. calico printer. Feb. 1
 Stretton Samuel. Wild ngdon. Sussex. shopkeeper. Feb. 22
 Stevens Joseph. and John Cartar. Bread street. warehouseman. march 1
 Sawyer John Martin. Joseph Fletcher Truman. and Joseph Fowell. Cannon street. merchants. Feb. 23
 Scott George. Upper Thames street. grocer. Feb. 27
 Scott John. and Charles Stewart Bisset. Liverpool. liquor merchants. Feb. 29. final
 Sharp Robert. Stratford. Essex. builder. march 15
 Thornily Wm. Adlington. Chester. carrier. Feb. 17. final
 Troup David. Goodman's yard. Minories. dealer. Feb. 23. final
 Turnbull Wm. Fenchurch street. dealer. March 2. final
 Thomas Robt. Cambridge. Glamorgan. shopkeeper. March 16. final
 Whitaker George. St. Columb. Cornwall. linen draper. Feb. 27
 Wallis James. Paterno ter row. bookseller. Feb. 24
 Wilkinson Joshua Richard. Horsleydown. cooper. March 12
 Williams David. Swanley. tanner. Feb. 26
 Wood Moses. Dean street. Westminster. taylor. Feb. 24. final
 White George. Whitechapel road. grocer. Feb. 27
 Woodcroft Thos. and John Woodcroft. Sheffield. comb manufacturers. Feb. 23
 Whitelock Edw. Pentonville. insurance broker. May 14. final
 Walker Wm. Leeds. merchant. Feb. 29
 Westlake Thos. Plymouth Dock. draper. March 14
 Watkins Thos. Broad street. Carnaby market. auctioneer. March 15

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

PRUSSIA.

Declaration of Prussia against England.

"THE king being obliged, by the 27th article of the treaty of peace of Tilsit, concluded on the 9th of July, of 1807, to shut, without exception, the Prussian ports and states against the trade and navigation of England, as long as the present war lasted between England and France, his Majesty has not hesitated to take progressively the most appropriate measures to fulfil his engagements.

"In directing these measures, his Majesty did not dissemble the prejudice and loss which would result to the commerce of his dominions in general, and that of his subjects, who, by a long series of misfortunes, have acquired new rights to his paternal solicitude and benevolence; but his Majesty yielded to the consolatory hope, that the mediation offered by Russia to England, by accelerating the return of a definitive peace between Great Britain and France, would soon bring about an order of things more congenial to the particular interests of each power.

"The King has been deceived in his just expectation; the events that have taken place since, and which are too well known to render it necessary to recapitulate them, far from bringing the so much desired period of general peace nearer, have only placed it at a greater distance.

"All communication is broken off between Russia and England. The declaration
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of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, published on the 26th of October, proves that there is no longer any relation between those two powers. His Prussian Majesty, intimately connected by all his relations with the cause and system of the Continental neighbouring and friendly powers, has no other rules of conduct than his duties founded upon the interest of his States, and the obligation contracted by a solemn treaty.

"Conformably to these principles, his Majesty, setting aside those considerations which he has hitherto respected, in the vain hope for a speedy general pacification; and, having refused, since the mission of Lord Hutchinson, to receive at his court any English diplomatic agent, has just ordered his legation at London to quit England as soon as possible, and return to the Continent.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia, in making known the resolutions which his engagements and the interest of his monarchy impose upon him as a duty, declares by these presents, that, till the restoration of a definitive peace between the two belligerent powers, there shall be no relation between Prussia and England.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Meml, December 1, 1807."

HOLLAND.

His Majesty, the King of Holland, wishing to give more weight and effect to the provisions respecting the blockade of England, issued, on the 8th instant, the following

following cabinet order, addressed to his Minister of Finance, and renders him responsible for the strict execution of it:—

“All vessels, without distinction, which shall have been visited by an English ship, or brought into an English harbour, &c. or paid to the English government any impost in any way whatever, shall be considered as English property, and declared good prizes, in case they should have been taken by our ships of war or privateers.”

The King has also issued the following decree, respecting the relation in which Holland stands to Sweden:—

LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c. &c.

Information having been given us, that the orders concerning the blockade of the British islands have not been executed in the same manner in respect to some Swedish vessels, and taking into consideration that the kingdom is as much at war with Sweden as with England, we have decreed and do decree—

1. Every Swedish ship which enters into this kingdom, shall be instantly seized, and as well as Swedish goods, sequestered.

2. All Swedish subjects who shall have hitherto exercised within this kingdom any diplomatic function, or served as consul or commercial agent, and who shall fill the same functions, shall leave the kingdom instantly on the publication of the present decree.

3. All Swedish subjects who may be in our harbours, or in any other part of our kingdom, shall be instantly arrested and treated as prisoners of war.

4. All measures which are now taken respecting the blockade of the British islands, shall in like manner, without distinction, be applied to Sweden.

5. Our ministers of finance, and of justice and police, are charged with the execution of the present decree, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday, February 7, 1808, Captain Berkeley, first aide-de-camp to General Bowyer, arrived at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, with a dispatch from the General, of which the following is a copy:—

MY LORD, *Santa Cruz, Dec. 27, 1807.*

Being in a state of preparation and readiness to move a sufficient force against the Danish islands in those seas, in consequence of your lordship's dispatch of the 5th of September, no time was lost (after the arrival of his Majesty's final commands, signified to me by Lord Hawkesbury's letter of November the 3d, in your lordship's absence, by the *Fawn* sloop of war, which arrived early on Tuesday morning, the 15th instant, at Barbadoes) in embarking the troops at Barbadoes on board the men of war appointed to receive them by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane,

who immediately dispatched others to the islands to leeward to take on board such as were under orders in each of them, with directions to proceed to the general rendezvous, the whole of which, except one hundred rank and file of the 90th regiment from St. Vincent's, joined the admiral before or soon after our arrival off the island of St. Thomas, on the 21st instant. It was then thought proper to send a summons to Governor Van Scholten, in charge of Brigadier-General Shipley, and Captain Fahie, commanding his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, to surrender the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and their dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty, which he did the next day, on terms agreed upon between him and Major General Maitland, and Captain Pickmore, of his Majesty's ship *Ramillies*, which were afterwards approved of and ratified by Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane and myself, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and hope they will meet with his Majesty's approbation.

On the 23d, in the evening, after leaving a garrison of three hundred men of the 70th regiment, with an officer and detachment of the royal artillery, at St. Thomas's, under the command of Brigadier-General Maclean, whom I have also directed to assume the civil government of the same, until his Majesty's pleasure is signified thereon, we proceeded to Santa Cruz, the admiral having previously sent his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, with Brigadier-General Shipley and Captain Fahie, to summon that island; who returned the next morning, the 24th, with a letter from the governor, offering to surrender it to his Majesty, provided we would allow three Danish officers to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against it, which we permitted, that his excellency's military honour might thereby not be reflected on. These officers, having made their report to the governor, returned early the next morning, the 25th, to the flag ship, with a message that the governor was willing to treat for the surrender of the island, when Major-General Maitland and Captain Pickmore were again sent on shore to settle the terms of capitulation, a copy of which I also transmit; which being approved of by the admiral and myself, troops were landed, and the forts and batteries taken possession of in the name of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, a royal salute being fired on the British colours being hoisted.

I should be ungrateful in the extreme did I not state to your lordship the great and many obligations I conceive myself, the officers, and soldiers, to be under to Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, the captains and officers of the royal navy, who have universally afforded us every comfortable accommodation in their power, and I am sure much to their own inconvenience.

I am convinced that, had it been necessary

to have called for the exertions of the sea and land forces employed upon this expedition, they would have added another laurel to the many already acquired by British valour and discipline.

Copies of the two letters of summons, with the answers of the respective governors, are herewith transmitted, together with a return of ordnance and ordnance stores taken possession of, both at St. Thomas's and Santa Cruz.

This dispatch will be presented to your lordship by Captain Berkeley, of the 16th infantry, an intelligent officer, who will answer any question you may be pleased to ask him, and I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship's notice.

Captain Berkeley is my first aid-de-camp.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BOWYER,

General and Commander of the Forces.

In a Debate which took place in the House of Lords on the 8th instant, relative to the late Expedition to Copenhagen, Lord Hutchinson, the Military Public Agent of this Country to the Armies of the Allies, spoke to the following Effect:—

He said he had listened with the greatest attention to the very able and eloquent speech of the Marquis Wellesley, who had just sat down, but had been unable to extract from it any justification satisfactory to his mind of the expedition to Copenhagen. The noble lord had failed in proving that Zealand could not have been effectually defended, even if the French were in possession of Holstein and Jutland. He was of opinion, even supposing the French to have been in possession of Holstein and Jutland, that still Zealand might have been defended with effect against the French arms. He had been employed on a very important mission, and he thought it the more necessary to say something respecting that mission in consequence of partial extracts from his letters having been communicated in another place, by which he had been held out as giving opinions which were never delivered by him. The Russian army in Poland never amounted to more than 70,000 men, with the exception of two detached divisions, amounting to about 30,000. The French troops were estimated at 150,000. From the disasters sustained by the former, and after the unfortunate battle of Friedland, the loss of the Russians amounted to 40,000 men, they lost also 1898 officers, and 28 generals. He was then perfectly convinced that Russia must make peace with France. He believed also that the Emperor of Russia was sincere in his desire to mediate, if possible, a peace between this country and France; but at all events, he then believed that the relations of peace and amity might have been preserved between Great Britain and Russia.

The treaty of Tilsit was signed on the 7th of July.

On the 23d of August my lords, I had a conversation with the Emperor of Russia at Kamincostroff. His Imperial Majesty asked me whether I had not admitted to Count Strogonoff, three days after the battle of Friedland, that it was necessary for him to make peace? I told him that I had done so, that I was of that opinion then, which subsequent events had confirmed; that I thought myself bound in justice to him, and to myself, publicly to avow it, which I should continue to do as long as I lived. His Imperial Majesty said, we are then both agreed on the necessity there was to make peace. I answered in the affirmative.

“His Imperial Majesty proceeded to state, that he had offered his mediation to England; that he attached no false vanity (*gloriole* was the French word) to the acceptance or rejection of his mediation; but that it was his most sincere and anxious wish that England should make peace, as he was sure that it was his interest, and also that of Europe, and ours, that we should restore tranquility to the world.

I said to his Imperial Majesty, that he had not given sufficient time for England to accept or reject his mediation, because a much longer period than a month must elapse before any answer could be received; and though the disposition of my mind inclined towards peace, I, nor no other man in England, would accept it, but on conditions the most reasonable and honourable; that, as far as we were concerned, the events of the war had been highly favourable.

To which his Imperial Majesty replied, that the time allowed was of no importance, because we might take three or four months, if we pleased to accept or reject his mediation; but his anxious wish and desire was, that we should make peace. That he had a perfect knowledge of the feelings and character of the people of England; that he had been made acquainted by Bonaparte with the conditions of peace proposed to be offered, and that he had no doubt that even I myself would consider them to be highly reasonable and honourable.

Some confidential conversation followed, which I do not think myself at liberty to disclose, but from what then passed, as I have already stated, I was justified in believing, that the relations of peace and amity might have been preserved between the two countries. It has been stated in another place, that I had given an opinion, that if the attack on Copenhagen had not taken place, Russia would not have gone to war with this country. My Lords, I never gave any such opinion, nor do I mean now to say, that if that attack had not been made, there would have been no war with Russia, but I mean to say that

that the result of that expedition did materially change the relations between Great Britain and Russia, and gave rise to sentiments of a very hostile nature at the court of Petersburg. Intelligence of the result of the attack on Copenhagen arrived at St. Petersburg on the 27th or 28th of August. On the 4th of September I saw the emperor a second time at Kamincostroff.

His Imperial Majesty began the conversation by asking me, what I thought of our attack upon Copenhagen?

I replied, that I was entirely ignorant of the circumstances which had occasioned that attack, but I hoped that the administration in England could justify themselves, and prove to the world, that the Danes were on the eve of joining all their forces to the French, to make common cause against England.

His Imperial Majesty told me in reply, that it was impossible for me to be of that opinion, if I would recollect the repeated conversations which had taken place between us, on the subject of Denmark, at Bartenstein, in which he told me that he had used every effort in his power to bring forward the Crown Prince of Denmark, and to induce him to join the coalition against France; the answers of the Prince had always been explicit and uniform, that he had maintained for many years a system of neutrality, in which he was determined to persevere, as the people whom he governed had flourished and prospered under it; and that no consideration should ever induce him to depart from it. His Imperial Majesty added, that I must be acquainted with the decision of character which belonged to the Crown Prince, that nothing was so difficult as to shake his determinations, or to induce him to change any line of conduct which he had once adopted; and that he was sure no connection existed between the French and Danish governments previous to the attack on Copenhagen.

I then said, that I believed Lord G. L. Gower had delivered to his Imperial Majesty's minister a note on the subject; to which his Imperial Majesty answered that he had, but that the contents of it were nugatory, as it contained no sufficient explanation, or offer of satisfaction. His Imperial Majesty then proceeded to state the great concern which our unjustifiable aggression had given him; that the French government never had done any thing so strong—that it justified every thing they had done or might do hereafter. If such proceedings were admissible, there was an

end of all those relations which had usually influenced the conduct of nations towards each other; that every body was at liberty to do just what they pleased, and that he might attack Sweden to-morrow. His Imperial Majesty then told me in the most peremptory language, tone, and manner, that he would have satisfaction, complete satisfaction, for this unprovoked aggression. That it was his duty as Emperor of Russia to demand it, and that he would have it; and he asked me, whether even I myself could venture to differ with him on that subject? He then said that he was bound to Denmark by the most solemn treaties and engagements, which treaties and engagements he was determined to adhere to and fulfil. His Imperial Majesty then added, that he supposed we meant to make an attack on Cronstadt; he did not know what the event of that attack might be, but this he knew, that he was determined to resist to the last man, and to prove himself not entirely unworthy of filling that high station, to which it had pleased Providence to call him.

I told his Imperial Majesty that I had strong reason to hope and believe, that no attack would be made on Cronstadt. His Imperial Majesty said he was prepared for such an event, and had taken his determination upon it, which was that which he had before stated to me. He then closed the conversation, by repeating with much emphasis, that "he would have satisfaction for Denmark."

These conversations were of the greatest importance with respect to the views and sentiments of the Russian government, being held, not with any minister, but with the head of the government, with the Emperor of Russia himself, and from them his lordship observed he conceived himself justified in drawing the conclusion that the attack on Copenhagen had materially changed the relations between this country and Russia. He had seen the most atrocious libels against the Emperor of Russia, tending to set up that monarch as a mark of indignation and reproach, and even to raise his own subjects against him. These libels were published in this country, and could not be sufficiently reprobated. The noble lord had treated lightly the opinion expressed in Europe respecting the expedition to Copenhagen, but he was certain that that opinion was highly unfavourable to this country, particularly in the North of Europe, nor did he conceive that that expedition had been justified by the arguments used by the noble lord.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT St. James's church, Mr. Isaac James, to Miss Mindrin, of Pall Mall.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Charles Thomas Briscoe, esq. of Islington, esq. to Miss Harriet Gwatkins, of Croydon.

At St. Mary, Newington, Joseph Fox, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Gibbs, of Walworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Davies, to Miss Owen, both of Bond-street.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John Preston England, esq. to Miss Mary Howell, of Worcester.

At Lambeth, Mr. Henry Man, of St. Mary-hill, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Dennet, of Chester-place, Kennington.

Ralph Day, of Aldersgate-street, esq. to Miss Seddon, of Bedford-row.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Robert Fillingham, esq. of Guildford street, to Miss Burne, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Walworth.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Mr. Pothonier, of Old-street road, distiller, to Miss Ann Hill, daughter of Christopher A. esq. of Totteridge, Herts.

W. John Welch, esq. of Leadenhall street, to Miss Moore, daughter of James Moore, esq. of Blackheath.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Joseph Leacock, esq. of the island of Barbadoes, to Miss Catharine Bennet Rashleigh, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Blackheath.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. Baxter, of Long acre, to Mrs. Marten, widow of Dr. M. of Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea.

Captain Aurey, of the first guards, to Miss Edwards, of Chelsea.

At Mary le-bonne church, Major W. S. Plenderleath, of the 100th regiment, to Mrs. Mactavish, widow of the late Simon M. esq. of Montreal.

Captain Bathurst, of the royal navy, to Miss Marianne Wood, of Manchester-street, Manchester square.

At St. John's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, B.A. to Miss Frances Harrison, of the Charterhouse.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Christopher Rawson, esq. eldest son of John Rawson, esq. of Stonyroyd, in the county of York, to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooks, of Great George-street, esq.

At St. Mary's, Bermondsey, James Osborne, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Stephen W. of the former place.

At St. Pancras church, the Rev. G. F. Hamming, of Chichester, to Miss A. M. Payne, daughter of Edward P. of Warren-street.

At Kennington, Thos. Draper, esq. sur-

geon of the 78th Highlanders, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Thos. F. esq. of Leaden-lune, N. B.

Horace Beckford, esq. to Miss Rigby.

At St. Clement's church, John Cridland, esq. of Spring Grove, Somerset, to Miss M. M. Day, daughter of Alexander Day, of Rome, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Devrenville, of Somerset-street, Portman-square, to Miss C. Kydd, of Wych street, Temple-bar.

At the Greek chapel, St. Mary-le-bonne, according to the rites of the Greek church, the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, to the Countess Woronzow, after which they were re married, by special licence, by the Bishop of Salisbury, at the Dowager Countess of Pembroke's, in Cavendish-square.

DIED.

In Lamb's Conduit street, Mr. Thomas Underwood.

At Hampstead, aged 81, Philip Slater, esq.

At Pentonville, Mr. Jacob Hutchinson, late of the Old Bailey, wine and brandy merchant.

In Gloucester Place, Mary-le-bonne, Miss Octavia Anne Hardacre, youngest daughter of H. T. Hardacre, esq. of the royal navy.

At his house on Clapham-common, John Terbury, esq. aged 71.

In Harley-street, aged 82, Thomas Edwards Freeman, esq. of Battenford, Gloucestershire.

In Rider-street, St. James's, Mrs. Jones. She had returned from market in good health, and a few minutes after, whilst sitting by the fire, dropped down dead.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Garrick, relict of the late Rev. Carrington Garrick, vicar of Hendon.

At his house, in the Grove, Hackney, aged 86, James Lee, esq.

At Belmont Place, Vauxhall, aged 36, Mrs. Elizabeth Living, wife of Nathaniel Living, esq.

In Clarges street, Piccadilly, Archibald Keir, esq.

In Devonshire Place, George Chamberlaine, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 36, Mr. Robert Kingston, late of Walbrook.

In Cork-street, Mrs. Phipps, wife of Jonathan Wather Phipps, esq.

In Compton-street, Henry Peckitt, esq.

Mr. Claridge, coachman, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In Greek-street, Soho, Mrs. Watkins, widow of the late Daniel W. esq. of Turnham Green.

In Manchester-street, Mrs. Cooke, wife of the Rev. Richard C. of Lyndhurst, Hants.

In Lisson-street, Lisson-green, aged 86, Mr. Joseph Buckmaster, only brother of the late

Samuel Buckmaster, esq. of St. George's, Jamaica.

At Hammersmith, Dr. Flower, an eminent physician.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, Charles Duncan, esq. of Chesterfield, county Virginia, North America.

John Pullen, esq. of Winchmore hill, Enfield, leaving a numerous family to lament the loss of an affectionate parent.

At Gordon's hotel, after a few day's illness, Colonel William Fullarton, of Fullarton, deeply lamented by his numerous relatives and friends, as an irreparable loss. He was much distinguished for all the social virtues, brilliant talents, and most accomplished mind; and his death must be regretted by every friend to his country, to justice, and to humanity. He was buried at Isleworth, his remains being drawn in a hearse and six, preceded by numerous horsemen, and followed by six mourning coaches and four, with about twenty-five private carriages.

In Lower Grosvenor street, aged 85, the Right Hon. James Peachey, Baron Selsey, of Selsey, in Sussex, a baronet, and F. R. S. He was born March 8, 1723, and married August 19, 1747, Lady Georgiana Carolina, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Deloraine. He succeeded his brother, the late Sir John Peachey, bart. in the baronetcy July 3, 1765, and was elected in two parliaments, representative for Seaford, in Sussex. In 1751 he was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, and in 1792, succeeded the Earl of Cardigan in the office of master of the robes to the King, which his lordship held at the time of his decease. His Majesty was pleased to raise him to the peerage on the 13th of August, 1794, by the title of Baron Selsey, of Selsey, in Sussex. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son John, now Lord Selsey, born March 16, 1749, who is married to Hester Elizabeth, daughter of George Jennings, esq. of Newsell, Herts, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

At his house in Buckingham place, New-road, Mary-le-bonne, aged 42, Mr. Robert Freebairn, an eminent landscape painter. He was the youngest and last pupil of the celebrated Wilson, who died before his education was completed. Soon after the death of his master, Mr. Freebairn went to Italy, to pursue his studies, where he remained ten years, and formed a style, founded on the scenery and effects of nature in that country, from which he never willingly departed. His intention seemed to be to produce beauty, and when his subjects admitted it, as much grandeur as was consistent with that primary quality. Hence, his pictures rather excited pleasing, than the stronger sensations. During his stay in Italy, he was honoured with the patronage of Lord Clive, now Earl of

Powis, which was continued on his return to England, and strengthened with that of Lord Suffolk, Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, &c. As his style of painting was finished, his productions were not numerous, and he was principally employed in painting pictures that were ordered by his patrons. Hence the pictures that remain unsold are but few, and as they are in the possession of his family, it is presumed that they will be soon taken into the collections of the admirers of elegant art, and thus form a provision for his widow and four children, to whom his premature death will prove an irreparable loss.

After a lingering illness, aged 82, at the house of her nephew, Mr. Lunn, of Soho-square, to whom she proved a most generous and affectionate friend, Mrs. Mary Labutte, relict of the late Rene L. esq. of Cambridge.

In Lamb's-conduit-street, after a short illness, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. James, daughter of Mr. Spence, the Dentist.

At Warne's hotel, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in the 20th year of his age, Haratio, Lord Viscount Trafalgar, only son of Earl Nelson, and nephew of the immortal Admiral Lord Nelson. He was a most amiable and promising youth, and by his death, the national honours and estate of Nelson will, on the decease of the present Earl, pass from the male to the female line, through Mrs. Bolton, the gallant conqueror's sister, who has three sons, and as many daughters, and whose son Thomas is the next in remainder. His lordship died on the 17th of January, and on the 25th of the same month his remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral, attended by Mr. Bolton, his uncle, as chief mourner, Mr. Alexander Davison, and Mr. Haslewood, who were in the first coach; the domestics of the deceased in the second; and the carriages of Earl Nelson, Mr. Davison, and Mr. Haslewood, followed. The procession, having arrived at St. Paul's, the body was taken into the choir, and the funeral service performed by the Bishop of Chester. The body was deposited in the vault near the remains of his ever-to-be lamented uncle, the brave and gallant Nelson.

At his lordship's house, in Lower Brook street, Grosvenor square, the Right Hon. Charlotte Maria, Countess of Euston, wife of the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton. Her ladyship was the second daughter of James, second Earl Waldegrave by Maria, second daughter of the late Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and afterwards Duchess of Gloucester. She was born October 11, 1761, and married the Earl of Euston, November 16, 1784, by whom she had issue, six sons and four daughters, several of whom survive her. Lady Euston was an example of every thing amiable in woman, and the death of her mother the Duchess of Gloucester, a few months ago, is said to have affected her health considerably.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

PROM the annual report of the Durham Infirmary, it appears that the funds of that valuable institution continue to improve, notwithstanding the pressure of increasing expence and extended usefulness, and that the munificence of the subscribers "affords just grounds of thankfulness to those who more particularly interest themselves in behalf of the charity." Besides the patients remaining on the books in December, 1806, two hundred and eleven have been admitted, of whom one hundred and seventy have been cured, twenty relieved, four irregular, two incurable, eleven have died, twenty-five remain on the books, and ninety-four children have been inoculated for the cow-pox. It must "afford additional satisfaction to the benevolent, to be informed that attention is paid to the spiritual as well as the bodily wants of the patients, a valuable selection of books, proper for their use and meditation, having been presented to the charity by the Rev. R. G. Bouyer, prebendary of Durham."

Married.] At Stockton, — Craythorn, esq. of Craythorn, Yorkshire, to Miss Catharine Coates, niece of J. R. Rowntree, esq. of Stockton.

At Newcastle, Robert Maling, esq. of Hilton, to Miss Potts.

At Lamberton Toll Bar, Mr. Martin Morrison, a lieutenant in the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Infantry, to Miss France, of Rennington.

At Eglington, James Scott, jun. esq. to Miss Glenwholm.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. H. Woodfield, wife of Matthew W. esq. of the College, 33. — Mr. Robert Stotter, 67. — Mrs. E. Shaw. — Mr. John Vardy of the Green Dragon Inn, 52. — Mr. Bryers, 59. — Mr. Robert Hudson. — Mr. John Chipchase, 39. — Mrs. Margaret Jackson, 62.

At Alnwick, Mr. Robert Dixon, many years clerk to the collector of excise for Northumberland.

At Sunderland, Miss Smith. — Mr. Fenwick. Mr. Richard Hindmarsh, late of Rose Castle, Cumberland, 65.

At Corbridge, Mr. John Ruecastle, 62.

At Warkworth, Miss Clutterbuck, daughter of the late Richard C. esq.

At Southwick, Mr. William Lees, of Sunderland, 69.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Sorsbie, wife of Mr. S. merchant. — Mr. Hartley Atkinson. — Mr. John Hadspeth, 73. — Mrs. Elizabeth Moneyman, 83. — Mr. Luke Hardy, an officer of the customs. — Mr. William Timwell, schoolmaster, 58. — Mr. Thomas Nesbitt. — Mr. Coxon, 82. — Mrs. Baker, relict of Alderman B. a lady of extensive fortune and great liberality, 84. — Mrs. Ogilvie, relict of the Rev. Andrew O. of Linton, Roxburghshire. — Mrs. Catharine Kitching, of Pickhill, Yorkshire, widow of the Rev. James Kitching, late vicar of that parish, whom she survived but a few months. In every relation of life she was truly amiable and exemplary, and her loss will be long felt and deeply regretted by her afflicted family and numerous friends.

At Ruffel, near Morpeth, Mrs. Bell, 47.

At Painshaw Staiths, near Sunderland, James Hudson Lishman, eldest son of the Rev. William L. of Doddington, 19.

At Denton, Mr. George Wetherel, 22.

At Shincliff, Mr. Laing, 32.

At Unthank Hall, John Tweddell, esq. the senior magistrate for the county of Northumberland, 85.

At an advanced age, Mr. John Easton of Kenton. He was found dead in a field near Elswick, and is supposed to have perished by the inclemency of the weather.

At Hexham, Mr. John Brown, 58. — Mr. Thomas Pape, 75.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. William Irwin, 95.

At Darlington, Mr. William Binns, son of Dr. B. of Lancaster, 20.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Grieve, son of Burnet Roger G. esq. 31. — Mr. William Slack, formerly an officer of excise, 83. — Mr. John Hutton, 65. — Mrs. Margaret Johnson, 73. — Mrs. Alice Cockburn, 90.

At Prudhoe, Anthony Humble, esq.

At Morpeth, Mr. Benjamin Thompson, 90.

At Snipe House, near Alnwick, Mrs. Mary Horsley, 96.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Youngfield, George Brown, esq. captain of the 8th light dragoons, to Clara, youngest daughter of Edward Stanley, esq. late of Whitehaven.

At Haddington, Mr. George Neill, bookseller, to Miss Ann Gibson.

At Penrith, Mr. John Soulbey, printer and stationer,

stationer, to Miss Proctor of Hilton, Durham.

At Plumpton, the Rev. John Hodgson, to Miss Stamper, only daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Fair Bank, near Penrith.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Dinah Shepherd, 81.—Mr. Thomas Nanson, 75.—Mrs. Bishopbrigg, 88.—Mr. David Palmer, 63.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, 50.—Mr. Simon Park, a member of the Carlisle volunteers.

At Natland, near Kendal, Mr. John Fisher, 75.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Pearson.—Mrs. Mary Walker, 62.—Mr. John M'Mellon. Mrs. Ormandy.—Mr. George Vickers, of the Black Lion inn.—Mr. Thomas Harrison.—Mr. Charles Shaphard.—Mrs. Mary Clements, 50.—Mrs. Patterson.—Mrs. Yeoward. Mr. William Spedding, 75.

At Workington, Mrs. Mary Fairfield, 74. Mr. John Jenkinson, 71.—Mr. Thomas Jennings, attorney, 37.

At Kendal, suddenly, Mr. Miles Hayton, formerly keeper of the house of correction, 66.—Mrs. Gill 70.—Mrs. Tyson, 99.—Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of Mr. Christopher G. 15.—Mrs. Ann Newby, 77.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mr. Robert Hodgson, adjutant of the Kendal and Lonsdale volunteers, 45.

At Wad Crag, in Embleton, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, 79.

At Wigton, Mrs. Furness, 86.

At Riggfoot, parish of Kirklington, Mr. William Graham, 82.

At Catcoats, Mrs. Jane M'Key, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Pontefract, James Banks, of Wakefield, esq. cousin and only surviving heir-male to the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, to Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of the late L. Boldero B., of South Cave, esq. and sister to Lady Carrington.

At Beverley, lieutenant Higgins, of the first regiment of foot, in the recruiting service, to Miss Sally Simpson.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Boynton, to Miss Banks.

At Scarborough, Captain Roberts, son of the late Joseph R. esq. of Morpeth, to Miss Dunlop.

At Brantingham, William Johnston, esq. of Wandsworth, Surry, to Miss Ann Nelson, only surviving daughter of W. N. esq.

At York, the Rev. John Wilkinson, to Ann Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr. Newstead, solicitor.

At Sheffield, Thomas Phillips, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Tudor, eldest daughter of the late H. T. esq.

At Harewood, Mr. John Benson, of East Keswick, aged 75, to Mrs. Fowler, of the same place, aged 85. The bride possesses two thousand pounds almost all in gold, hoarded together during the last century, and put under a large flag stone.

Died.] At Bransby, Francis Chalmley, esq.

At Escrick, near York, John Strangeways, in the one hundred and first year of his age; the greater part of which he passed in the service of the worthy proprietors of that estate, the Thompsons. He scarcely ever had a day's illness, and used to say that he was born on St. James's day, 1707.

At Wakefield, Daniel Smallpage, esq. 45.—Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of Mr. H. a partner in the house of Milnes, Heywood, and Co. merchants.—Mr. Scott, 46.—Miss Goodwin.

At York, Mr. Benjamin Tate, solicitor. Mrs. Knight, relict of Robert K. esq. of Apperley Bridge.—Mr. Harry Abbey, one of the common councilmen for Micklegate-ward, 79.—Mr. W. Thompson.—Mrs. Stodhart, 61.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hargrave.—Mrs. Lee.

At Hunslet, William Hartley, esq. upwards of thirty-five years a principal acting partner in the extensive pottery, near Leeds: a gentleman as much beloved for his domestic virtues, as he was esteemed for his inflexible integrity and honour as a man of business.

At Middleton-Tyas, in the North Riding, Barbara Macknay, aged one hundred and two years. She was born in the county of Northumberland, of respectable parents, tenants of the late unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater. During her long life she enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and retained possession of all her faculties to the last.

At Ripponden, near Halifax, Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Thomas G. attorney.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Sharwell, sister to the late Rev. Mr. Collins, many years vicar of that place.—Mr. William Henlvell, 37.—Mr. William Crake, late supervisor of excise, 50.

At Red Hill, Sheffield, Mr. William Dunn, an eminent engineer.

At Hunslet, near Leeds, the Rev. James Milner, for the last thirty years minister of that place.

At Osmandthorp-house, Miss Motley, eldest daughter of Mr. M. 28.

At Silsden Moor, near Skipton, Mrs. Catterton, relict of Silvester C. gent. aged one hundred and two. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Hull, Mrs. Mafon, wife of Mr. Peter M. of the King's Coffee-house.—Mrs. Ann Brough.—Mrs. Parker, wife of J. C. Parker, esq.

At Ickles, near Rotherham, John Hall, esq. 54.

At Birkin, near Ferrybridge, William Tontill, esq.

At Mawnby, near Northallerton, Francis Hutchinson, esq.

At the collegiate church in Manchester, last year, there were three thousand two hundred and eighty-one baptisms, eight hundred and fifty burials, and one thousand four hundred and fifteen marriages.

[*Married.*

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Padiham, Joseph Wood, esq. captain in the 32d regiment, and nephew of Sir Richard Heron, to Maria Eleanora, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Adamson, of St. Leonard's Mount.

At Lancaster, Phineas Bury, esq. of the Island, county of Cork, Ireland, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Edward Suart, esq.

At Wallacy Church, Mr. Davies, of Liverpool, solicitor, to Miss Mary Stanley, third daughter of Mr. Gerard S. of Stoney Hill House, Liscard.

At Prescott, Michael Hughes, esq. of Sherdley House, to Miss Pemberton, eldest daughter of John P. esq. of Sutton Place.

At Wigan, the Rev. J. Broadbent, to Miss Esther Gaskell, of Upholland.

At Eccles, lieutenant Jenoway, of the first regiment of foot, to Miss Hannah Middleton, third daughter of John M. esq. of Barton House, near Manchester.

At Crawshawbooth, Mr. James Midgley, son of Mr. W. Midgley, merchant, of Buer-sill, near Rochdale, to Miss Martha Haworth, second daughter of James H. esq. of Shuttleworth Hall, near Burnley.

At Liverpool, W. Evans, esq. of Cotton Hall, Denbighshire, to Miss Bonsal, only daughter of the late R. B. esq.

At Backford, Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Rode Hall, to Miss Sibylla Egerton, youngest daughter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park.

Died.] At Liverpool, Ralph Williamson, esq. formerly captain in the first Lancashire militia, and late captain in the thirty-sixth foot.—Mr. John Keay, 61.—Mr. Thomas Rigby, 27.—Mr. Buckley.—Mrs. Jennings, 85.—Mrs. Ducker, 30.—Mrs. Mary Ward, 84.—Mr. Thomas Midgley, merchant, 44.—Miss Marianne Schmitter, a native of Switzerland, 20.—Mr. George Leard, 60.—Mrs. Rigby, wife of Mr. James R. merchant, of Trinidad.—Mr. Jacob Fletcher, 82.—Mr. Thomas Waterfield, officer of excise.—Mrs. Jane Williams, 63.—Mrs. Timms, 52.—Mr. John Skelthorne, solicitor, 30.—Mrs. Sidney Lloyd, relict of Captain L. 90.—Mr. John Fado, 47.

At Shadsworth, near Blackburn, Mrs. Birch, wife of William B. esq. 68.

At Darwen Chapels, near Blackburn, Mr. William Duxbury, 28.

At Higher Ardwick, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Overend, 47.—Mr. Swainson.—Mrs. Tindall, relict of Henry T. esq.

At Ulverston, Mr. John Briggs, 31.

At Warrington, Mr. John Cockett.

At Edge Hill, Mrs. Mason, wife of Edward M. esq.

At Preston, Mr. John Webster.—Mr. Ramsbotham, formerly a serjeant in the Lancashire militia and fencibles.

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At Slyne, near Lancaster, Mr. Robert Whitehead, farmer. While viewing his cattle in the field, he dropped down and instantly expired.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Allen, 93.

At Hollins, near Mosley, Mr. Samuel Buckley.

At Manchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowther.—Mr. Thomas Cartwright.—Mr. Thomas Barber.—Mrs. Mary Goodier.—Mrs. Burns.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Middlewich, Mr. William Howard, to Miss Mary Latham, of Clive, near Winsford.

At Cheadle, Mr. William Bailey, only son of A. Bailey, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Rawlinson, clerk of St. John's church, and a chorister in the cathedral, upwards of thirty years.—Mr. John Pierce, proctor, and, about a week afterwards, his relict Mrs. P.—Mrs. Dicas, widow of Mr. D. attorney.—Mr. Cross.—Mrs. Sarah Joddrell.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Walmsley, relict of James W. esq. late of North Shields, Northumberland, 34.

At Stockport, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. John R.

At Marple Lodge, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. John C.

At Knutsford, Mr. Thomas Thorley, son of Mrs. T. 17.

At the Hill House, near Sandbach, George Twemlow, esq. 73.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Darbyshire.

At Winnington, Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn, in the county of Louth, Ireland. His lordship was the son of John Pennant, of Penrhyn, esq. and was created a baron on the 26th of September, 1783. In 1765, he married Ann Susannah, only child and heiress of Lieutenant-General Hugh Warburton, of Winnington. His remains were conveyed to Capel Cerrig, where they lay in state, and were afterwards interred in the family vault at Penrhyn. In his lordship terminates one branch of the very ancient and honourable family of the Pennants. He served, during several parliaments, as member for Liverpool; and no where could that populous and flourishing town have found a representative more capable of understanding and promoting its interests, by his habits of application, thorough acquaintance with business, and complete knowledge of trade, and of commercial concerns. His connexions with the West Indies had given him a full insight into our colonial system; and, both by advice, and by active interference, he was ever ready to defend and to advance its prosperity. But in no respect was his lordship distinguished more honourably to himself, and more serviceably to his country, than by the magnificent improvements introduced by him in the county of Carnarvon, which now

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deplores

deplores his loss. Patient and thoughtful in the arrangements, and spirited in the execution of his plans, he entered upon no measure which, either in itself, or as an example, was not beneficial to all around him. In the course of a few years, the agriculture of his own large possessions, and of the neighbouring country, made greater advances towards improvement, than it had done for several preceding centuries; and by the creation of an active and extensive traffic, the materials drawn from his own estate, gave employment and food to thousands. Thus, by his countenance and assistance, the example was set of making that county accessible to itself and to the world, by opening of roads throughout almost every pass amongst its mountains. These good works, and their influence, still remain; and while the friends of his lordship lament his memory, they will find no common consolation in reflecting, that it is the memory of a man who, throughout his life, did honour to his rank in society, and conferred upon a very extensive tract of his country, benefits which have not very often been equalled by any individual.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Kirk Ireton, Mr. J. N. James of Nottingham, to Miss Willockson of Ireton Wood.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Parsons, of Nottingham, to Miss Tate

Died.] At Clifton, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. John H. 74.

At Horsley Woodhouse, Mrs. Radford, relict of Mr. Francis R. 29.

At West Hallam, Mrs. Elizabeth Langs, 48.

At Aston, near Sudbury, Mr. Smith.

At Greatrocks, Mrs. Shuttleworth, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Tideswell.

At Winster, Mrs. Brittlebank, wife of Mr. B. attorney, 37.

At Repton, Mrs. Ashmole, 71.

At Darley, near Matlock Frances, only surviving daughter of Mr. Oldham, 22.

At Twyford, Mr. West, 60.

At Monyash, Mr. Palfreyman, of High Sheen, Staffordshire, 65.

At Windley, Mr. Arthur Smalls, a respectable farmer. His mind having been deranged for several days, he formed the resolution of putting an end to his life, which he accomplished in his hay-loft by means of a scythe, with which he nearly severed his head from his body.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Miss C. Tomlinson, daughter of Mrs. T. bookseller, to Mr. Brunton, surgeon and apothecary, of Maltishall, Norfolk, and brother to the countess of Craven.

Died.] At Clayforth, Mrs. Rebecca Crosswell, relict of Mr. Samuel C. formerly proprietor of the Nottingham Journal.

At Old Radford, Mrs. Dobb, 83.

At Newark, Mr. Lee, of the Ram inn. Mrs. Crowe, wife of Mr. C. of the Blue Bell.

At Nottingham, Mr. Swain.—Mrs. Toppott, 71.—Mr. James Watson, 82.—Mr. William Langley, 23.—Mrs. Caunt.—Mr. Woolfit of the Rose public house.—Mr. Christopher Hogarth, son of the Rev. Mr. H. of Mumby chapel, Lincolnshire, 18.

At Doddington, near Newark, Mrs. Beedam, 69.

At Collingham, Mr. Robert Milnes, 21.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The committee for superintending the charitable repository for the relief of lying-in women, &c. in the city of Lincoln, state that, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1807, sixty seven poor women have been relieved with the loan of the linen provided for that purpose, and by pecuniary assistance; and that from the same institution, seventy-four poor children have been taught, at their several schools, sewing, reading, &c.

From the parish register of Louth it appears, that during the last year, the number of baptisms at that place was one hundred and thirty-four, marriages forty-four, burials seventy-nine.

Married.] At Spalding, Mr. G. M. Edmonds, nephew of G. Maxwell, esq. of Fletton Lodge, near Peterborough, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of John R. esq. of Gosberton.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged fifty-six, the Rev. Robert Wharton, M.A. chancellor of the cathedral church of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stowe, in that diocese; and rector of Siggles-thorpe, in the East-Riding of the county of York. His loss will be severely felt by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, especially by those with whom he was more particularly connected in his clerical capacity. The attention he shewed to relieve the wants and promote the comfort of his parishioners; will long render his memory dear to them.—Mr. James Fisher, 94.—Mr. Jefferys, governor of the house of industry, 53.

At Clea, near Great Grimsby, Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington, of that place, a maiden lady, who had long lived in the most penurious manner; but after her decease, upwards of three thousand four hundred guineas (in gold,) two pieces of three pounds twelve shillings, some silver coin, and a great number of farthings, were found concealed in her house, curiously wrapped up in parcels, inclosed in small linen bags, and containing about one hundred pounds each. This treasure she is supposed to have been forty years in collecting. The weight of the whole was five stone two pounds. The money was deposited in the bank of Messrs. Garfit and Co. of Louth, until it shall be ascertained to whom the property belongs. She was also possessed of land to the amount of four thousand or five thousand pounds.

At Brough, Mrs. Green, relict of Francis G. esq. of Gloucester Place, London.

At Louth, Mr. William Ellis, 76.—Mrs. King, a maiden lady, 56.

At Scawby, Mr. Robert Grantham, second son of the Rev. Dr. G. vicar of that place, 16.

At South Luffenham, William Trollop, esq. brother to Sir John T. Bart.

At Spalding, Mr. Tim, miller. In a fit of delirium he cut his throat so dreadfully with a razor, that, after languishing three days he died in consequence. In the interim, he expressed the utmost contrition for the deed, declaring that he knew not what he had done until he found the blood streaming from the wound. He was able to dictate the terms of his will, and conversed with his friends, previous to his dissolution, in the most rational manner.—Mr. William Wells.—Mr. Robert Quincey.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Brighthurst, Mr. Burgess of Illston Lodge, to Miss Ward, of Drayton.

At Belgrave, Mr. Thomas Fowkes, hosier, to Miss Harris, of Castle Donnington.

Died.] At Leicester, in the prime of life, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. B. hosier, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Gardner of that place. She will long be regretted by her family and friends, for her many amiable and generous qualities.—Mr. John Coltman, 81.—Mr. Dummelow.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Hind.

At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Hurst, 43.

At Tugby, Mrs. Gill, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. 61.

At Walton, in Kimcold Parish, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Market Harborough, Mr. R. Beardmore, many years master of the post-office there, 70.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where he was stationed on the recruiting service, Lieutenant Francis, of the second battalion of the ninth regiment of foot, second son of the Rev. John F. formerly vicar of Soham, Cambridgeshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Handsworth, Joseph Grice, esq. to Miss Hill, of Henwick, near Worcester.

At Westonwich, Mr. Thomas Martin, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Fisher, second daughter of Mr. James F. ironmaster and banker, of the former place.

At Stoke upon Trent, John Campbell, esq. of South Lambeth, London, to Miss Wright, of Shelton.

Died.] At Lane End, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. attorney.—Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. W. late of the Mill, near Stafford, 60.

At Bucknall Cottage, George Simpson, esq. formerly a captain in the Staffordshire militia.

At Market Drayton, Miss Wright, only daughter of Mr. William W. 17.

At Leek, Mr. Moses Tunnicliff, son of Mr. T. of Macclesfield, 25.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The trustees of the Free Church at Birmingham, have given public notice that they are under the necessity of soliciting additional donations, in consequence of various circumstances which it was impossible to foresee or avoid. The sum still required for the completion of the church, is estimated at four thousand seven hundred pounds, and for the minister's house one thousand three hundred pounds, making in the whole six thousand pounds.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. John Cockin, of Keynsham, near Bristol, to Miss Jones.

The Rev. James Davenport, D.D. vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Mrs. Webb, relict of — W. esq. of Sherborne Hill, near Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Petty Dearman.—Mr. Samuel Heeley, 38.—Mr. Robert Guest, 79.—Mrs. Farmer.—Mrs. Sarah Ashbee.—Mrs. Sarah Bembridge.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes.—Mrs. Taylor, 80.—Mr. William Green, formerly a merchant, resident at Lisbon.—Mr. Ambrose Shaw.—Mr. Samuel Chantry, 69.—Mr. John Bryan, 77.—Mr. Power.—Mrs. Williams.—Mr. Jacob Whitehouse, son of Mr. James W. of Northfield, 19.—Mrs. Mary Birch.

At Sedgley, Mr. Daniel Fellowes.

At Atherstone, Miss Elizabeth Allport.—William Freer, esq.

At Coventry, Mr. Nathan.—Mrs. F. Mitchell, 78.—Mr. Phillips, officer of excise.

At Dunchurch, Mr. Turvill Drayson, 82. For upwards of forty years he kept the Star inn at that place.

At Kenilworth, Mr. John Packer.

At Moxhull, Andrew Hackett, esq. 71.

At Warwick, Mr. John, Court of the Mermaid inn, 75.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Mr. Francis Lee, solicitor, to Miss Thomas.

At Great Ness, William Payne, esq. of the Red House, to Miss Margaret Mansell.

Died.] At Nobold, Mrs. Richard Juson.

At Oswestry, the Rev. Daniel Griffiths.—Mrs. Catharine Jones, 97.

At Heath House, near Ludlow, Mrs. Beale, relict of Thomas B. esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Gray, 88.—Mrs. Ball.—Mr. Minton.—Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. G. of the White Lion inn.—Mr. Richard Phillips.—Mr. William Bemand, 16.

Mr. Pierre Francois Pelletier, aged fifty, native of Meaux, in Lemans; and a deacon of the congregation of the oratory, deservedly esteemed and now lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance in this neighbourhood, (among whom he had lived for the last fourteen years,) for his amiable qualities, as well as for his abilities as a French master.

At Neen Sollers, near Clebury Mortimer, in his eighty-sixth year, Thomas Wall, esq. He regularly hunted his own hounds upwards of fifty-nine years, and within the last ten years has been at the deaths of fox, hare, and otter.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Bache, 23.

At Newtown, Mr. John Dyke.

At High Ercall, Mrs. Colley, 86.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Williams.

At Upper Berwick, near Shrewsbury, Samuel Darby, esq.

At Hales Owen, Mr. John Cox, 67.

At the Bank Farm, near Wilby, Mrs. Griffiths, formerly of the Mermaid inn, Shrewsbury.

At Wem, Mr. Francis Higginson.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evesham, Mr. Clements, of Great Comberton, to Miss Headley.

At Mitton Chapel, Mr. Edward Brand, of Gainsborough, to Miss Mary Anne Leigh, daughter of Mr. William L. of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Stourport.

At Blockley, Charles Cockerell, esq. of Seizincot, Gloucestershire, to the Honourable Harriet Rushout, second daughter of Lady Northwick, of Northwick Park.

* At Worcester, Mr. G. Everill, to Miss Oates.

Died] At Holy Hall, near Dudley, of the hydrophobia, Mr. Joseph Parkes, son of Mr. Z. Parkes, iron-master, twenty two. This young man was bitten on the twenty-second of November by his father's dog, who afterwards proved to be mad; in three days afterwards he went to bathe in the sea, and so confident were he and his friends in the safety of this remedy, that no other application was made to the bitten part.

At Worcester, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. M. formerly an attorney of Tewkesbury. —Mrs. Jane Harris. —Richard Rowlands, esq. who served the office of mayor of this city in 1801. —Mrs. Hurdman, relict of Mr. R. H.

At Low Hill, near Worcester, Miss Charlotte Catherine Elrington, daughter of Thomas E. esq.

At Bretforton, Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. F.

At Dudley, Mr. Baker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Weston, near Ross, Miss Garlons, daughter of the late — G. esq. of Trelough.

At Eardisland, the Rev. John Thomas, many years rector of Munkland, 71.

At Hereford, Mrs. Vevers, 98.

At the Lower Hill, Mr. W. Stallard.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By the decision of the House of Lords, appropriating the residuum of the personal property of Mrs. Ann Cam, late of Dymock, her charitable intentions are to be fulfilled as follows:

“First, Two thousand pounds three per cents. (producing the annual income of sixty-six pounds,) to be carried to an account to be

entitled, “the testatrix Ann Cam’s Charity School at Dymock;” and the farther sums of three hundred and sixty pounds, and forty-five pounds in sterling cash, (being considered as interest and dividends on the sum originally directed for the purpose,) together with the additional sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, directed by the Court of Chancery, to be laid out in the three per cents. in further promotion of the said school; the master to approve of proper trustees to be appointed for superintendence of the said school, and the parties to lay before him a scheme for the establishment thereof. Second. One thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities, with one hundred pounds cash, (for dividends thereon,) to the General Infirmary at Gloucester. Third. One hundred pounds three per cent. bank annuities, and three hundred pounds cash, (for interest accrued thereon,) for the intended lunatic asylum at Gloucester, to be laid out in three per cent bank annuities, with accumulating dividends until that institution is completed. Fourth. Six thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities, to be transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and one thousand and eighty pounds cash, (for dividends thereon,) to be laid out at interest, and the dividends to accumulate, to be annually applied to the purposes of the charitable institution called, “the Charity in aid of the distribution annually made by the stewards of the meeting of the Three Choirs, &c. for relief of widows and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Gloucester exclusively.” By the same decree, several liberal sums and annuities are given to persons in necessitous circumstances, who were either connected with, or dependent upon, the family of the testatrix. It is moreover decreed, that thirty-eight thousand pounds, three per cent annuities, and one thousand two hundred pounds Royal Exchange Assurance stock, shall be transferred to the incorporated Society established by royal charter anno 1678, by the title of “the Governors of the charity for the relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen.” The residuum of the whole personal property of the testatrix to be paid to the last-mentioned governors; with liberty for them to pay over to the charitable institution called, “the Society of Stewards and Subscribers for maintaining and educating poor Orphans of clergymen until of age to be put out Apprentices,” such proportion of these funds as they shall think proper, towards the relief of that charity.

Married.] At Gloucester, Francis C. G. Lee, esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Healing, daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Apperley.

At Beckford, Mr. Charles Grafton, of Birmingham, to Miss Tidmarsh, only daughter of Benjamin T. esq. —James West, esq. of Alscot Park, near Stratford, to Miss Roberts, daughter of — R. esq. of Old Combe.

John

John Twinberrow, esq. of Cirencester, to Miss Boulter of Treddington, near Tewkesbury.

At Dymock, Mr. Drew, of Eatonsfield Lodge, to Miss M. Stone, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Bickin's-hill Castle.

Died.] At Gloucester, Nicholas Barnes, esq. 72:—Mrs. Woodward, formerly of the Pelican inn, 92.

At Hempsted Court, Mrs. Lysons, wife of the Rev. Daniel L. 28.

At Hucclecote, Mrs. Mills, relict of Lawrence M. esq. 90.

At Cheltenham, Mr. E. Jones.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Mary Hewer.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Carliss, wife of Mr. Richard C.—Mr. Thomas Chinn.

At Hampton Common, Mr. Thomas Harrison. He was sitting at his desk, looking over some papers, when he fell down and instantly expired.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. William Baxter, printer, to Miss Nicholls, eldest daughter of Mr. N. of Holywell Mill.

Died.] At Baldon House, Sir C. Willoughby, bart. an active magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and one of the verderers of Whichwood forest, 59.

At Oxford, Mr. Bliss, bookseller, 57.—Mrs. Elizabeth Castle—Mrs. Bricknell, relict of William B. esq. of Evenload, Worcester-shire.—Mrs. Mary Reynolds, 65.—Mrs. Wickham, relict of the Rev. William W. of Garsington, 80.—Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, 76. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

At Fyfield, Mrs. Slatter, 64.

At Woodstock, Miss Elizabeth Cross, seventh daughter of the late Mr. Richard C.

At Swalcliffe, the Rev. John Caswell, vicar of that parish, 79.

At Entham, Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, 74.—Mr. John Atkins, late of Southleigh, 27.

At Chipping Norton, Mrs. Mary Malins, 53.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

On Friday morning the 19th. of February, the inhabitants of the town of Stoney Stratford were thrown into the utmost consternation by information which arrived from Wolverton, that the three large aqueduct arches under the immensely high embarkment, made about four years ago, for carrying the new line of the grand junction canal across the valley, about a mile below that town, had fallen in, and that the river Ouse was so dammed up thereby, that the town must shortly be entirely inundated to a great depth. The fears of those who hastened to the spot, were much allayed, by finding, that one of these arches, which had been propped up underneath with timber, soon after the centers were struck, was still standing; and that this one arch, owing to there being no flood in the river, was able to carry off the water as fast as it came down. On examining the other two arches, it appeared that about twenty-two yards

in length of the middle part of each had fallen in, and blocked up the openings, laying the canal above in complete ruins, emptying it as far as the nearest stop-gate on each side, and exposing the remains of five hundred quarters of coke or cinders, which the contractors had laid on the arches. The ends of each of the broken arches were found standing in a crippled state.

Married.] George Mackenzie, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss King, only daughter of Isaac K. esq. of High Wycomb.

Died.] At Whites, near Beaconsfield, Joseph Stephenson, esq. late of Botolph Lane, London, 80.—Miss Hurst, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Hurst, rector of Newton Blossomville, 42.

At Walton, Mrs. Mary Marlow.

At Danesfield, R. Scott, esq.

At Pitchcott, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Bowler.

At Aylesbury, Mr. William Payne—Mr. Thomas Hatten, attorney.

At Great Marlow, Mrs. Ellison, wife of George E. esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Brixworth, Mr. Thomas Wayte.

At Hinton in the Hedges, Mr. Thomas Besant.

At Northampton, Mr. James Jones.—Miss Cole.—Mrs. Lambert, mother of Mr. L. druggist.—Mrs. Cornfield, wife of Mr. George C.—Mr. John Hutt, formerly an eminent ironmonger, but had retired from business many years.

At Duston, Mr. John Butlin, 77.

At Kingsthorpe, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. William C.

At Thrapstone, Mrs. Chew.

At Wilton, Mr. Curtis, late of West Haddon, 78.

At Oundle, Mr. Thorogood.

At Woodford, Mr. Thomas Burditt.

At Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough, Mrs. Blunt, 82.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Gosmanchester, Mrs. Pearce, mother of Colonel Pearce. She was standing by the fire, it is supposed a spark flew out, and set her veil in a blaze, which communicating to the other parts of her dress, burnt her in so shocking a manner, as to cause instant death.

At Hemingford, the Hon. Mrs. Montague, relict of the Hon. William M. uncle to the Earl of Sandwich, 77.

At Ramsey, Mr. John Brown, 59.

At Huntingdon, Mr. William Nicholls, formerly of St. Ives, 76.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterton, Mr. David Robinson of Sawston, to Miss Richardson, only daughter of Mr. Stephen R.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. John Woodward, to Miss Maria Gray, youngest daughter of Owen G. esq.

Died.]

Died.] At Chesterton, Mr Thomas Grundon, 77, and a few years after his funeral, his widow, Mrs. G. 57.

At Snailwell, near Newmarket, Mr. John Filby.

At Cambridge, Mr Dimmock, 83.—Mrs. Newling, wife of John N. esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.

At Ashley, Mrs. Casburn, 89.

At Cottenham, Mrs. Phoebe Eutres, 92.

At Littleport, Mr. Robert Cheeswright, 74.

NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk agricultural meeting, held at Norwich, in addition to the usual premiums, one of twenty pounds was offered to the farmer who should, by feeding twenty cart horses in the cheapest manner, ascertain the smallest quantity of food necessary to maintain them in good working order; and premiums of smaller value were likewise voted in proportion to the number of horses on which the experiment was made. A fifth part of the money, in addition, was also voted to the servants attending them, as an encouragement to aid in the trial. Premiums were also offered to the consideration of the society, to be given to cottagers tilling any garden, or other ground, who shall render it the most profitable, and thus be enabled to maintain their families at less expence, and be less liable to want relief of their parish.

Married.] At Raveningham, Captain Hodge, of the seventh light dragoons, to Miss Maria Bacon, youngest daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of England.

Died.] At Threxton, Walter Barton, esq. 56.

At Diss Heywood, Mr. Thomas Chapman, 73.

At Harleston, Mr. Robert Tricker, 81.

At East Somerton, Mrs. Knights, relict of F. Knights, esq. 76.

At Haynesford, Rachel, wife of the Rev. Joseph P. Oste, rector of that place, 27.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Isabella Grant, 73.

At Thelveton, Mr. J. Muskett, 64.

At Norwich, Mr. Walpole.—Mrs. Elizabeth George, 65.—Mr. L. Bacon, 65.—Mrs. Mary Baldwin, 82.

At Yarmouth, after a paralytic affliction of twenty-nine years, Captain James Hayward, 75.

At Lynn, Mr. Carter, of the Plough public-house, 65.

At Weeting Bottle, Mrs. Flora Towler, 83.

At Tasburgh, Mrs. Durrant, 50.

At Egmore, Mr. Thomas Purdy, 56.

At Slumpling, Mr. Philip Blake, 53.

At Mattishall, Mr. Henry Moore, 53.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Beccles, aged 60, Mr. William Scraggs, joint manager of a company of comedians, well known in Suffolk.

Aged 54, Mr. John Lincoln, merchant, whose death was occasioned by imprudently plunging his feet into cold water, during a paroxysm of the gout.—Mr. Joshua Willis,

of Raydon. He rose from his bed very early one morning, left his shirt with his other clothes in his sleeping-room, and walked naked to a guide-post on the road leading from Raydon to Stoke, and was found hanging by his arms on the said post. On being taken into the next house, he died in consequence of his having, in a fit of frenzy, beaten and bruised himself upon and against the post, and from the inclemency of the morning. It appeared that he belonged to a society of fanatics, and had, some days before, been almost distracted; that his mind was distressed concerning a future state, and that he wished to die on the guide-post as our Saviour did upon the cross.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Frampton, relict of the Rev. Dr. F. formerly fellow and tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Bury, Mr. Tillot, 86.—Mr. William Walton

At Stanton, Mrs. Cosbie, wife of G. Cosbie, esq. 47.

At Little Stonham, Mrs. Craske, 90.

At Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Lady Flois, 53.

At Icklingham, Mr. William Frost, 84.

ESSEX.

Married.] James Willis, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs, to Miss Revett, only daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Brook Hall, in this county.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. James Jarvice, aged 18, to Miss Hannah Cheek, aged 48.

At Horkesley, Charles Rooke, esq. captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel W. of Westwood House.

Died.] At Stratford Grove, Mrs. Catharine Brett, relict of Jasper B. esq.

At Bardfield, Mr. Nathaniel Bernard.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Frost, wife of William F. esq.

At Rettendon, Mrs. Catharine Osborne, 85.

At Eastwood, Bury, near Rochford, Mr. Asen Vassall, 74.

At Malden, Mr. Gowers.—Mr. Brown, 67.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. Henry Davis

At Thorington, Mr. Golding Jackson, 72.

At Willingale Spain, Mr. Daniel Mead, 77.

KENT.

Married.] At Loose, Thomas Turner Alkin, esq. to Miss Frances Richardson Penfold, second daughter of Edward P. esq.

William Slade, esq. of the East Kent militia, to Miss Eliza Russell, of Maidstone.

At Deptford, Joseph French, esq. of East Horndon, Essex, to Miss Surridge, of Rainham.

At Lee, Joseph Gwilt, e-q. of Southwark, to Miss Louisa Brandram, daughter of Samuel B. esq. of Lee grove.

Died.] At Faversham, Mr. Henry Ovenden.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Castle, 25.

At St. Laurence, near Canterbury, Miss Eleanora Graham, daughter of the late Col. John G.

At Brompton, Mr. Benj. Barnes, 83.

At

At Dover, P. Baker, esq. paymaster of the first regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

At Queenborough, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, captain of a custom house cutter, 66.

At Place Green, Chislehurst, Wm. Kynmer, esq.

At Warehorne, Mr. Wm. Hodges, son of Thomas H. esq. 18.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Cookson, wife of Lieut. Col. C. of the Royal Artillery.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Richards.

At Chatham, Mr. D. Mitchell.—Mr. Jones.—Mr. Edw. Irwin.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Hall, 78.

At Harmansole, Lower Hardres, Mrs. Terry, 49.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Bullinger.

Mr. Robert Stevens, aged 76, nearly 46 years turnkey to the felons of the County gaol, which office he filled with the greatest integrity till the night before his decease, having then for the last time, performed the duties of his office by locking up the whole of the prisoners under his department.

At the Barracks at Fort Pitt, where he had been on duty for some time, Lieut. Parry, of the Royal Denbigh Militia.

At Charlton, much lamented, Thomas Welladvice, esq. late commander of the East India company's ship Charlton.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. A. M. Bennett. This lady, whose remembrance will long be cherished with grateful fondness, by those whose happiness it was to experience her friendship, and who has left a numerous family to regret her irreparable loss, was justly celebrated as a writer, among that class of readers whose zest is for novels, and in which line she may be ranked with a Fielding and a Richardson. Possessed of a well-informed and highly cultivated mind, she delineated character with peculiar success, and had all the other requisites of an excellent novelist, description, sentiment, humour, and pathos; considerable knowledge of life, and the happy art of displaying that knowledge to advantage. Her first work was *Anna, or the Welch Heiress*, in four volumes, an impression of which was disposed of on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote, *Juvenile Indiscretions*, in five volumes. *Agnes de Courci*, in four volumes. *Ellen, Countess of Castle Howell*, in four volumes. *The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors*, in five volumes. The last effusion of her pen, that was presented to the public was, *Vicissitudes Abroad, or the Ghost of my Father*, in six volumes; of which, two thousand copies were sold on the day it made its appearance; and we understand the public will soon receive a continuation of this novel, under the title of *Vicissitudes at Home*. The estimation in which her works are held by the public, may be justly inferred from the circumstances of their having gone rapidly through several editions, both here and on the continent, where they have been translated into French

and German. It may be truly said, that her writings appeal most successfully to the heart, and that her pen was ever guided by nature delineating men and manners, as they appear in real life; virtue was held up to estimation, and vice and folly shewn in their native deformities. The solemn procession arrived, from Brighton, at the Horns, on Kennington-common, about twelve o'clock, where it was joined by a numerous and most respectable train of friends, who attended her remains to the grave, anxious to pay that last tribute to the memory of departed worth, but whose works will live, so long as a chaste style and dignified sentiments, expressed in the cause of virtue and morality, diffuse their influence on mankind.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Freshwater church, Isle of Wight, Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, bart. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Regiment of Malta, to Mary, second daughter of Edw. Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill, in that isle.

At Lymington, James Whettam, esq. to Miss Rogers, niece of Major Keech, of Ningwood, Isle of Wight.

Died.] At Southampton, Edward Edwin Colman, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 84th regiment of infantry.—Mrs. Garnier, wife of George G. esq.—Mr. W. Wood.—Mrs. Becticot, sister in law to the late Ald. Ludlow,

At Ipsworth Park, Jervois Clarke Jervois, esq. M.P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. He had enjoyed a seat in parliament upwards of thirty years.

At her cottage, in the Isle of Wight, Lady Bridget Tollemache, sister to the earl of Dysart.

At Rowland's castle, Captain R. Teasdale, 83.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Thomas Norman, boatswain of his majesty's ship *San Dumase*.—Mr. Richardson.—Mrs. Orchard.

WILTSHIRE.

A monument has lately been erected in Donhead church, by the widow of the late Captain Cooke, one of the heroes of Trafalgar, to the memory of that gallant officer. The following inscription engraven upon it is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Bowles:

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN COOKE, esq. Late Captain of his majesty's ship the *Bellicophon*, who, in the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805,

Having evinced consummate skill and bravery, fell,

At a moment, glorious indeed to his country. But marked by the individual tears of all who knew him.

His inconsolable widow places this tablet

To record his virtues and his fate,

Near the spot of his favourite retirement, to which (Having left it at the call of his country)

He returned no more!

"Be merciful to her, oh God, who bends, And mourns the best of husbands, fathers, friends! Oh! when she wakes at midnight, but to shed Fresh tears of anguish on her lonely bed. Thinking on him who is NOT, then restrain Her bitter thoughts, and her sad heart sustain.

FATHER OF MERCIES, she remembers still Thy chast'ning hand, and to thy sovereign will Bows silent, but not hopeless, while her eye she raises to a bright FUTURE, Assur'd in better worlds THOU wilt restore That happiness she here can know no more!"

Married.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Butcher, to Miss Baker; the bride was given away by her maternal uncle, Mr. Brewer; and the clergyman who married them, was the Rev. Mr. Painter.

At Semmington, Mr. Thomas Burges, of Melksham, to Miss Taylor, only child of Matthew T. esq.

At Christian-Malford, Robert Middleton Atty, esq. youngest son of James A. esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Margaret Lucy, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Willes, archdeacon of Wells.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Thos. Drinkwater, esq.

In his 70th year, the Rev. M. M. Jackson, 25 years vicar of Warminster, and rector of Kingston Deveril. This gentleman, both in his public and private character, displayed many excellent qualities; as a clergyman, he was pious, conscientious, and exemplary; he was a warm friend and supporter of the establishment, both in church and state; and a liberal promoter of every useful and charitable institution. The advantages he derived from superior understanding and general information, were actively employed whenever they could be of service; and the general regret of a numerous body of parishioners best evince the high degree of estimation in which he was held. Nor in the social circle were his virtues less conspicuous; though dignified, he was agreeable, cheerful, and unassuming; hospitable, benevolent, and liberal.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. G. Small, of Overton Mill, Hants, to Mrs. Harris, of the White Hart inn.

At Abingdon, Mr. Robinson, of Piggleswade, to Miss Gillies.

At Reading, Mr. Langford, to Miss Cooper, and on the same day, Mr. Parker, to Miss M. Cooper, sister of the above.

Died.] At Cookham, Mrs. Elizabeth Plummer, sister to Wm. P. esq. late member of parliament for Hertfordshire.

At Windsor Castle, the Rev. John Lockman, D. D. F. A. S. canon of Windsor, and master of St. Cross, Hants.

At Kingston House, Dame Jane Mackworth, wife of Sir Digby M. 40.

At Reading, Mrs. Shufflebottom.—Mrs. Gandy.—Mr. Lane.—Mr. Challis.—Mr. Parnett, 91.

At Fossebury Green, near Newbury, Mrs. Pitt.

At Bisham, Mrs. Jones.

At Milton Hill, Mrs. Hopkins.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A school on the economical plan of Mr. Lancaster is about to be established in Bristol, a room having been already hired, which is now fitting up for the reception of about 300 boys, 80 of whom will be drafted from the benevolent schools, which confer so much honour on some truly generous ladies of that

city. The voluntary subscription, at Barry's, contains the names of annual subscribers, and gratuitous donations, to an amount that already renders the establishment secure: among others, 50l. besides ten guineas per annum, from the Royal bounty. Twenty-six of the most respectable inhabitants have placed their names in the committee, among whom may be reckoned some of the most revered characters, who have pledged themselves to recommend the interests of the school among their friends and fellow-citizens.

At the late meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, the shew of cattle, both fat and lean, was not large, but the samples were excellent. Different kinds of useful articles in the agricultural line of mechanics were introduced with approbation; particularly a valuable chaff-cutter and some newly constructed plough-irons. Large exhibitions of superfine cloth and cassimere made from the improved Anglo-Merino wool, were distinguished as highly creditable to that species of improvement. Much unanimity of sentiment for the promotion of public objects, prevailed both in the meetings of business, and at the White Hart, where the company dined together each day. Amongst many other interesting topics under discussion, was the expediency of establishing a County Hospital or Infirmary at Bath.—To the following gentlemen premiums and bounties were awarded. J. W. Parsons, esq. for making the greatest quantity of cyder from unmixed apples, *premium* 21l.—Messrs. Yeates, for manufacturing a piece of navy-blue broad cloth, from Dr. Parry's wool, *bounty* 8l. 8s.—Thomas Joyce, esq. for manufacturing a piece of navy-blue broad cloth, from Lord Somerville's wool, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Lord Somerville, as grower of the wool, 7l. 7s.—Ditto, for exhibiting a fleece of wool, uncommonly fine, *pr.* 5l. 5s.—Dr. Parry, for exhibiting fleeces from 10 rams of his flock, exhibited in June, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Mr. Biggs, for the best pen of 10 South-Down ewes, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Dr. Parry, for the best pen of Merino Ryeland ewes, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Mr. Pester, for exhibiting a four-year old Devon ox, bred and fed by himself, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Mr. Bryant, for the best 2-shear Leicester wether, bred and fattened by himself, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—C. Gordon Gray, esq. for 3 Devon yearling heifers, bred and shewn by himself, 10l. 10s.—For an ingenious machine for discharging water on fruit trees, and other useful purposes, *bo.* 3l. 3s.—Thirteen persons men and women, were rewarded with bounties for long and meritorious services in husbandry; and to the shepherds of Dr. Parry, Sir Charles Malet, and Mr. Heaven, were given rewards for rearing the greatest number of lambs in proportion to the number yearned.

Married.] At Bristol, the Rev. J. B. Simpson, vicar of Keynsham, to Miss Sarah Vaughan

Vaughan, daughter of Richard V. esq.—John Cobham, esq. to Miss Tobin, daughter of James T. esq.—Capt. Fisher, of the 6th dragoon guards, to Miss Lucy Sparrow, fourth daughter of the late James S. esq. of Bourton.

At Bristol, C. L. Muller, esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath, to Miss M. B. Fox, eldest daughter of Edward Long Fox, M. D. of Brislington House.

At Bath, J. F. Gyles, esq. to Miss Morgan.—The Rev. William Marshall, to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Cole, esq. Edward Webb, esq. of Sion-hill, to Miss Mary Price.

At Taunton St. Mary, John Brooks, esq. to Miss Hallet.

Died.] At Bristol, Joseph Thomas Waugh, B. A. Gresham professor of rhetoric, eldest son of the late Joseph W. esq. of Downgate hill.—Mrs. Bendall.—Mary George, aged 114, being great-great-grandmother to a numerous family.—Mr. Henry Thomas, 20.—Mrs. Anne Casamajor, daughter of the late Louis C. esq. 90.

At Westbury upon Trym, Mr. Thomas Pinker, 74.

At Pitcombe House, near Bruton, the Rev. John Dalton, 82.

At South Petherton, Mr. Anstice, 83. He had 14 children, and 94 grand-children: 10 of the former and 67 of the latter are still living.

Phillips Cosby, esq. admiral of the Red Squadron, 77. [A further account of whom will be given in our next.]

At Wilton House, Taunton, Mrs. Pleydell, relict of Jonathan Morton, P. esq.

At the Hot Wells, Clifton, in the prime of life, John Johnson, of Great Torrington, Devon, esq. and a captain in the Royal Westminster Regiment of Militia.

At Bath, Edward Horne, esq. of Bier's Mount, Hants.—Mrs. Mangle, widow of Rob. M. esq.—Mr. Holdstock, master of the Blue School.—John Maughan, esq. late of York.—Miss Stevenson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of East Retford, and sister of Mr. S. printer, Norwich.—Richard Ivylease, esq. of Weston, 74.

At Wells, J. Salmon, esq.

In his 19th year, after a few days severe illness, Henry Redwar, esq. youngest son of the late Henry R. esq. of Spanish Town, Jamaica, and son-in-law of Robert Davis, esq. of Middlehill.

At Southill, Colonel John Strode, late commander of the Bath Volunteer Infantry; a gentleman not more beloved by a numerous and highly respectable circle of private friends, than esteemed as a public character.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Marnhull, Mr. T. Thompson, of Netner Compton, to Miss Rawes.

At Lyme, the Rev. James Trego, of Exeter, to Miss Harriet Peacock, third daughter of George P. esq.

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Died.] At Ibberton, the Rev. O. Wasse, rector of that place.

At Poole, Miss Maria Burton, daughter of the late George B. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Twirton, George James Riddell, esq. of Beauchamp House, to Miss Laura Wood, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Wood.

Died.] On board a brig, off Bideford, Devon, on his voyage to Greenock, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, M.A. prebendary of York, son of the late Archbishop of York, and uncle to the present Earl of Kinnoul. His port-folio, with several letters, and 360 beautiful drawings of the various places he had visited, were washed on shore. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; A.M. 1783; and has published several sermons.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Probus, Wm. Rashleigh Esq. of Kilmarth, to Miss Stackhouse, daughter of Wm. S. Esq. of Trehane.

Lieutenant Menzies, on the impress service, to Miss Eliz. Grose.

At Myler, Mr. Humphreys, Purser of his majesty's ship Experiment, to Miss Charlotte Buckingham, of Flushing.

At Ludgvan, Captain Richards, of the Magdeline, to Miss Joanna Matthews, of Penzance.

Died.] At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. William Jackson, druggist, son of the late Mr. J. surgeon, of Penryn.

At Penryn, Mrs. Treeve, relict of Mr John T.

At St. Ives, Mr. William Richards, 80.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Rentfree.

At Tregaun, near Camelford, Mrs. Hawken, wife of John H. esq.

At Camelford, Mr. Parmenas Pearce, one of the aldermen of that ancient borough.

At Advent, Mrs. Dorothy Burt.

At Mevagissey, Mrs. Dorcas Truscott. She was carried to her grave by six of her sons.

At St. Germans, Mr. John Little, of Truro.

At Baké, Mr. William Keast.

At Falmouth, George Croller Fox, Esq.

At Truro, Mrs. Vivian, relict of the Rev. Thos. V. of Cornwood, Devon, 83.—Mrs. Rachel Tregon, 90.—Mrs. Davey, wife of Mr. Gabriel D. 71.—Mrs. C. Turner

At Penryn, Mr. Wm. Rawling.

At St. Columb, Mr. R. Francis.

At Camelford, Mrs. Treleven wife of Mr. T. 88.

WALES.

Several gentlemen interested in the mineralogy of Wales, have determined to have the mountains in that country examined by a practical mineralogist, in order that the various veins of metallic ores contained in them may be worked, if sufficiently valuable. The investigation has succeeded, as far as yet pursued, beyond expectation, and in a small part of the prescribed range of mineralogical

ralogical examination, several rich veins of copper ore have been discovered, and an extensive vein of lead ore traced across a valley near Llanfair, in Merionethshire, under a strata of rock not more than two feet in thickness. This vein has been opened, and is now working to great advantage.

Married.] At Carnarvon, Major William Ironmonger, of the 88th foot, who was wounded in the disastrous attack on Buenos Ayres, to Miss Pennant Thomas, youngest daughter of Rice Thomas, esq. of Coedhelen, Carnarvonshire.

At Dale, Pembrokeshire, Stephen Rigaud, esq. son of the Royal Academician of the same name, to Miss Davies, of Brom hill.

At Haverfordwest, J. H. Harries, esq. of Preskilly, major in the Pembrokeshire militia, to Miss Frances Jordan.

Died.] In Glamorganshire, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health aged 37, Henry Bingham, esq. barrister at law, Dublin, and brother to Lord Clanmorris, of Newbrook, Ireland. This gentleman married Miss Bodkin, an heiress of large fortune.

At Swansea, in the 89th year of his age, Mr. Richard Prichard, the last of the male descendants of the respectable family of Prichard, of Bachy-gwryddyn, near Swansea. —Mr. Levi Jones.

In the old alms-house at Chepstow, Eleanor Townsy, aged 80.—She had been confined to her bed twenty-three years and ten months.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Inveresk, the Earl of Selkirk, to Miss Wedderburn, only daughter of James Wedderburn, of Colvill, esq.

At Bridgeton, near Montrose, William Gordon, esq. of Milrig, Ayrshire, late in the civil service, Madras, to Miss Jessie Orr, daughter of Patrick Orr, esq. of Bridgeton.

At the house of Dr. Kennedy, physician, Inverness, Lachlan Mac Gillivray, esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Anna Mackenzie Kennedy.

At View Park, Bruntfield Links, Mr. Wm. Witherspoon, of Dalhousie, to Miss Margaret Inglis, eldest daughter of James Inglis, esq. banker in Edinburgh.

Died.] At Glasgow, Miss Marion Crawford, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George C. historiographer for Scotland, author of *The Peerage of Scotland*, and *History of Renfrewshire*.

At Elie House, Fifeshire, Sir Philip Anstruther, bart. he is succeeded in his title and estates by the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, bart. late chief justice of Bengal.

In Kelso, Thomas Barstow, esq. his majesty's falconer for Scotland, eldest son of the late Thomas B. esq. town clerk of Leeds.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Rome, the celebrated female artist, Angelica Kauffman, of whom an account will be given in our next.

At sea, on board his majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, William Warden, esq. a post-captain in his majesty's navy, and commander of that ship. The death of this gallant and enterprising young officer will be deeply lamented by all who knew him, and may be considered as a great loss to the British navy, of which he promised to be one of the brightest ornaments. Captain Warden had the singular honour and good fortune to be trained under the personal care of that gallant accomplished officer, Sir Edward Pellew, since his entrance into the navy, in 1793, and shared the glory of all that officer's brilliant achievements, till his arrival to the supreme command in the Indian seas. The loss of this gallant officer is the more to be lamented, as having been caused by excessive fatigue and exposure in the execution of his duty, during a violent gale of wind he encountered in his passage to Madras, in which the crew were under the necessity of cutting away the main and mizen masts, for the preservation of the ship.

At Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, North America, Mr. J. Peters, aged 107 years. He enjoyed an uncommon share of health, strength, and activity, and was in possession of all his faculties entire, until the very moment that terminated his life.

At Schenectady, North America, Mrs. Elizabeth Gowans, in the 104th year of her age. In her we have an instance of a person not more remarkable for longevity, than for the retention of her natural faculties. She read without spectacles until her death, and but two years ago she entered the field and cut grass with a scythe.

At his seat, near the Schuylkill, North America, General Peter Muhlenburg, 61. This gentleman, in early life, yielded to the wishes of his venerable father, the late Reverend Dr. Henry Muhlenburg, the Patriarch of the German Lutheran Church, in Pennsylvania, by becoming a minister of the Episcopal Church in which capacity he acted in an acceptable manner in Virginia, until the year 1776, when he became a member of the convention, and afterwards a colonel of a regiment of that state. In the year 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general in the revolutionary army, in which capacity he acted until the termination of the war gave liberty and independence to his country, at which time he was promoted to the rank of major-general. After the peace, he was chosen by his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania (his native state) to fill, in succession, the various stations of vice president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, member of the house of representatives, and senator of the United States: and afterwards appointed by the president of the United States, supervisor of the excise in Pennsylvania; and finally, collector of the port of Philadelphia.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last report we gave our readers the particulars of the East India Company's sales, since which they have declared for sale, the following goods, viz. Company's saltpetre 20,000 bags, more or less, on Wednesday, 23d of March, 1808; prompt 24th of June following. We fear the linen trade of Ireland is likely to suffer much by the suspension of the accustomed supply of flax-seed. The importation of flax-seed into that country on an average of ten years, was about 42,000 hogsheads annually. A hogshead sowed about one acre, three roods (Irish measure), and produced, on an average, eighty-four stone of rough flax, fit for the hatchet, which, at a moderate price, would sell for about forty guineas. A large portion of the imported seed, both flax and hemp, came from Holland and the Baltic, the rest from America; and as these sources are for the present closed, it is to be hoped, that the legislature will adopt some means to encourage an extensive cultivation of these crops throughout the United Kingdom. In consequence of the French being possessed of Portugal, and the difficulty of procuring *neutral ships* at present, all kinds of wines of that country have risen in our market from 12l. to 15l. per pipe, and brandies have advanced in price nearly 5s. per gallon, under the idea, that an additional duty was to take place, which, however, is not the case, or is it likely to be. Rum has advanced about 1s. per gallon, in consequence of the great demand for that article (which demand took place on the rise on the prices of brandies, as above stated); however, there is very little doubt both those articles may be purchased at their usual rates in the course of a very few days. Coffee has advanced in price, in consequence of our late exports to the Continent, notwithstanding all the restrictions, &c. of *Buonaparte*. Sugars are the only dull articles of our West India produce in the market, but are of course the heaviest part of our importation; and we trust that our West India merchants and planters will get that relief they so much require, in the present session of parliament, their petition to that effect having been laid before the House of Commons last July. Cotton-wool has advanced in price 1½d. to 2d. per lb. weight at Liverpool, owing to the large speculations made by the merchants and manufacturers at Manchester, Preston, Blackburn, &c. this we attribute to the very large orders sent to Lancashire, for cotton goods of every description, for the Brazils, the bill for the regulating that trade having passed in the House of Commons. The woollen manufactures in the West of England are in the most flourishing way; and those in the North are in full work; great quantities are making up for the Brazils, from the very finest to the coarsest kind of goods manufactured. We recommend our shippers to the Brazils to send at least two-thirds of their cloths *black*, that colour being always preferred by the Portuguese. Linens fit for shirtings (*particularly Irish*) will yield considerable profit, and meet a ready sale.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 16.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 4	34 4 ..	34 4 ..	Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 6s. per cwt.
Altona	34 5	34 5 ..	34 5 ..	— Sussex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	35 7 ..	— Essex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Paris	23 10	23 10 ..	23 10 ..	Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49½	49½	49½	— Sussex, 4l. 17s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	— Farnham, 6l. to 10l. per cwt.
Genoa	45½	45½	45½	
Lisbon	60	60	60	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	60	60	60	10th February, 1808, is 31s. 7½d. per cwt.
Dublin	10½	10½	10½	exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in February, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Rose Copper Smelting Company, 150l. per share.—Grand Junction, 91l. per share.—Grand Surrey, 41l. to 45l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 112l. for 105l. paid.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. subscription 10s. premium each.—Huddersfield, 17l. per share.—East London Water Works, original shares 72 Guineas premium each, New ditto, from 67l. 4s. to 55l. each.—West Middlesex ditto 17 Guineas premium each.—West India Dock, 145l. to 144l. 10s.—London Dock, 109l.—Globe Assurance 110l.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. Shorter's Court.—London Dock Stock, 110l. per cent.—East India ditto 122l. per cent.—West India ditto, 145l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 92l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, 46l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. per cent premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 110l. per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3½ per cent. premium.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l. per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 7l. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 70 Guineas per share premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 18 Guineas per share premium.—South London Water Works, 60l. per share premium.—London Institution, 85l. per share.—Kent Fire Office Shares, 40l. per share.—Commercial Road, 118l. per share.

IMPORT

IMPORT OF COTTON WOOL INTO LIVERPOOL,
From 1791 to 1807, inclusive.

	Portugal.	West India Islands.	America.	Surinam.	Holland.	Turkey.	Ireland, &c.	Demerara.		Total Bags.
1791	34,500	25,777	64	—	1,950	2,242	3,871	—	—	68,404
2	37,568	27,510	503	—	651	79	6,423	—	—	72,264
3	6,541	11,694	111	—	—	283	3,337	—	—	24,971
4	17,023	17,792	348	—	380	853	1,621	—	—	38,022
5	21,841	22,509	2,147	—	319	32	963	—	—	51,841
6	30,721	25,110	4,668	—	—	—	1,297	1,730	—	63,526
7	28,147	19,006	5,193	—	—	—	2,672	3,073	—	58,238
8	22,693	21,622	12,163	101	—	—	1,147	5,506	—	69,634
9	25,562	38,394	13,236	—	—	—	1,690	8,102	—	86,784
1800	19,947	32,362	24,133	2,304	—	—	2,353	10,976	—	92,580
1	25,003	28,437	32,621	2,216	—	—	1,614	8,831	—	98,752
2	47,300	21,814	55,749	836	293	40	391	8,757	—	135,182
3	50,036	14,064	70,154	211	922	—	2,322	2,582	—	140,291
4	35,482	15,625	78,253	223	—	—	770	24,791	—	153,146
5	32,697	17,648	100,137	—	—	—	1,646	19,282	with Surinam	177,408
6	35,293	19,189	100,142	—	—	—	546	17,904	ditto	173,074
7	11,857	18,066	143,767	—	—	—	359	22,423	—	—

The whole IMPORTS into LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLASGOW,
in the Year 1802 to 1806, inclusive, stand thus:

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	Total.
America	107,494	106,831	104,103	123,261	123,182	564,871
Portugal	74,720	76,297	48,583	51,272	50,975	301,852
Demerara, Berbice, and } Surinam	23,919	5,611	53,494	38,459	36,290	157,773
West India Islands	51,215	34,407	27,916	33,595	38,596	185,729
Other parts	24,033	15,752	8,509	6,033	11,303	65,632
	281,383	238,898	242,610	252,620	260,246	1,275,857

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the Botanical Magazine for the last month, we have, 1. The figure of *Chrysanthemum coccineum*, omitted in the preceding number; a native of Mount Caucasus; and a valuable acquisition, if it were only that it identifies one of Tournefort's plants. 2. *Dracæna fragrans*, the *Aletris fragrans* of other botanists. Although we cannot commend Mr. Gawler's botanical language, and much less the prolixity of his specific characters, every Botanist must be sensible of the value of his labours, in ascertaining the limits of the different genera in those natural orders in which heretofore the greatest confusion has prevailed. To us Mr. Gawler appears particularly happy in deciding to what genus he should refer species that seem, like stray sheep, to wander from one fold to another, without properly belonging to any. The genus *Aletris* was originally formed from an American species, the *A. farinosa*; afterwards several other plants were added to it, many of which possessed no principles of union. But of these *Veltheimia* and *Intoma* have been raised to the rank of distinct genera, and now the separation of *fragrans* reduces the genus to its original solitary species. *Dracæna* will however stand in need of the same castigation, and *D. Draco* will perhaps some day stand alone. These changes, however they may be deplored by mere cultivators, are the unavoidable consequence of the gradual advance of the science, and must not be confounded with those unnecessary alterations of names which we have so repeatedly condemned, the offspring sometimes of ignorance, but oftener of affectation. 3. *Pancretium rotatum* (a). This figure affords an instance of the danger incurred by giving specific names, which have a characteristic meaning, the discovery of another variety, to which this character will not apply, has rendered the name futile. 4. *Eucomis undulata*, a species very nearly related to *E. regia*, so near

near indeed that Redouté has published it under the latter name, misled probably by the appellation received with it from this country. 5. *Dracocephalum peregrinum*, a near relative of *D. Ruyschiana* & *canescens*. Miller was probably right in raising these plants into a distinct genus, though Linnæus thought proper to unite them with *Dracocephalum*. But it is far better to have the names as they are, till some botanist of sufficient abilities and leisure shall undertake the revisal of the whole natural order, than to make any partial alterations. 6. *Aralia hispida*; a plant of which the only notice we have before had is in the North-American Flora of Michaux. 7. *Linum austriacum*, a near relative of *L. usitatissimum* & *perenne*; as the next, 8. *Linum ascyrifolium* is of *hirsutum* & *hypericifolium*: indeed Dr. Sims seems to suspect the three last to be varieties of the same species. Of the one here figured, whether a species or variety, nothing seems to be known, but what we have from Clusius, who found it in Portugal, where no botanist has since been able to meet with it. It is a pity that Dr. Sims has not traced from whence it was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Brompton, which might probably have thrown some light upon the subject.

The proprietors of the Botanical Magazine have found it necessary to raise the price of the number from three shillings to three shillings and sixpence. For our parts we think the public must be sensible of the moderation of the present managers of the work, who, notwithstanding the great addition to the expences of the publication, have still kept the price lower in proportion to its bulk than we know it was Mr. Curtis's determination to have raised it to, had he not been prevented by the fatal disease which soon after deprived the world of his useful life.

The Botanist's Repository for December, omitted in our last Report, contains, 1. *Hibiscus pruriens*, a supposed non-descript species. It is here said to come nearest to *H. cannabinus*, but as far as we can judge, it has much nearer affinity with *H. vitifolius*. We are not informed here of the form of the external calyx, neither is the figure explicit; by the number of stigmas we guess that it has five capsules. 2. *Ipomœa coccinea*, which is here supposed to be distinct from the one figured in the Botanical Magazine, said to be the *I. luteola* of Jacquin. Both are considered by Willdenow to be mere varieties; if they are not so, we do not hesitate in believing the one here figured not to be the *coccinea* of Linnæus, as in the two characters given by himself in Hort. Upsal. and Hort. Cliff., he says in the one work, "with leaves angulated at the base," and in the other, "leaves entire, scarcely toothed", which corresponds with the appearance usually observed in the species that passes for *coccinea* in our gardens, and figured as such in the Botanical Magazine, but not at all with the form of the leaves as here drawn. 3. *Protea mucronata*, figured before in *Paradisus Londinensis* and in the Botanical Magazine. 5. *Hellenia Allughas* of Willdenow, a genus first established by Retzius, who called it *Heritiera*, but that name having been applied to another genus, Willdenow named it in honour of his friend Prof. Hellenius. Mr. Roscoe has united it with *Alpinia*, but the form of the fruit will most probably determine the genus, when these plants come to be better understood. The description given by Mr. Andrews of this part is perfectly unintelligible. He describes it as follows: "Seed-vessel round, and three-valved, enclosed in a double corulament, many-seeded." This very rare plant was communicated to Mr. Andrews by A. B. Lambert, Esq. in whose stove it flowered probably for the first time in England. 5. *Lobelia surinamensis*, a handsome variety of the one long ago figured in the Botanical Magazine, differing in nothing but in having bright red, instead of pale red, flowers. In the last-mentioned work it is erroneously stated that a new specific character and name is given to this plant in the Hortus Kewensis, which had been previously described under the name of *lævigata* in the Supplementum Plantarum. The fact is, that the specific character and name, given in the Hortus Kewensis, is taken from the species plantarum, and that the younger Linnæus mistakenly supposed it to be an undescribed species.

The *Paradisus Londinensis* contains three very interesting plants: 1. *Byblis liniflora*, a non-descript New Holland genus, nearly related to *Drosera*. The learned and intelligent author has, with the hand of a master, created a new natural order, which he calls *DROSEREÆ*, consisting of *Drosera*, *Ladrosia* (*Drosera lusitanica* L.) *Ireon* (*Rotidula* L.) *Byblis* and *Dionæa*. The plant here figured is probably annual, was communicated from the collection of the Countess of Essex at Cashiobury Park. 2. *Curcuma aromatica*, from the collection of the Right Honourable Charles Greville, the Guidoar, sive Zedoarium allesum of Father Hamel, who found it in the island of Luzon. Mr. Salisbury remarks that the figure of the filament of *Curcuma* given by Roscoe, in the 8th vol. of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, is, by some unaccountable error, totally wrong. The essential character of the genus consists in the two-spurred anther. 3. *Anigozanthus grandiflora*, the *flavida* of Redouté's Pl. lilacées. A New Holland plant, from the collection of the Marquis of Blandford. The genus was first named by Labillardiere from another species.

The twenty-fourth number of *Exotic Botany* has at length appeared, which concludes the second volume of this scientific work. From the slow manner in which the latter numbers have been published, we very much fear that an adequate encouragement is not given by the public to insure their uninterrupted continuance. We trust however that, in this case, Dr. Smith will find some other channel to communicate the discoveries of Dr. Buchanan to the botanical world. The present number contains, 1. *Leucosceptum canum*, a new genus of the *sidynanious* class, gathered by Dr. Buchanan in Upper Nepal. 2. *Globba racemosa*, a new species

species, likewise found by Dr. Buchanan in Upper Nepal. 3. *Jasminum birsutum*. Dr. Smith has here taken an opportunity of settling a plant whose synonyms have hitherto been obscure. According to this account, the *Jasminum birsutum* & *pubescens* of Willdenow and Vahl are the same species; and the *Nyctanthes multiflora* of Burman is proved, upon the authority of a specimen of his own, not to be different. If so, Vahl must have been mistaken, when he added it as a synonym to his *I. undulatum*, and we were led into an error in our Report for January in following him. Our opinion, however, that the *Jasminum multiflorum* of the Botanist's Repository was the *pubescens* of Retz and Vahl, is confirmed by Dr. Smith. This fine species is a native of China and the East-Indies, and was sent by Dr. Roxburgh to Lady Amelia Hume. 4. *Utricularia reticulata*, a native of inundated rice grounds in various parts of the East-Indies, and one of the species confounded under the *U. cærulea* of Linnæus. 5. *Seseli gummiiferum*, discovered by Dallas in the Crimea. It has been cultivated three years ago in the Oxford Garden, and grows in the open air in those of Lady Amelia Hume and Mr. Lambert.

The English Botanist cannot fail to be very much gratified by the publication of Dr. Smith's Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, in which he will find the anatomy and physiology of vegetables explained in a familiar manner, in well written language, and with a delicacy that can never raise the blush of insulted modesty on the cheek of the innocent fair. We consider this of the first importance in communicating the knowledge of this fascinating and innocent science, than which none can be found better suited to the female mind. But unfortunately, when instruction in it was communicated through the medium of the Latin language, and intended for philosophers only, by drawing comparisons between the organs of vegetables and those of animals, the science was conveyed in terms too indelicate for the female ear, though not more objectionable than those used in other branches of comparative anatomy. But what punishment is adequate to the crime of some, whose prurient imaginations have indulged in these filthy speculations, in such a manner as to render the study of an amiable and elegant science offensive to feminine modesty? Dr. Smith has shewn, that what is known of the use of the different organs of vegetables may be communicated without the use of any indecent allusions. We think however that he might, with a little address, have explained the use of the organs destined to ripen and vivify the seeds in a less timid manner than he has done, without danger of exciting an improper idea in an innocent mind.

In explaining the terms by which the different forms of the parts of vegetables are designated, the Doctor has closely followed the Philosophia Botanica of his great master; and we were rather disappointed to find no explanation whatever of terms now in pretty general use, though of more modern introduction, from the writings of Lamark, Jussieu, Gærtner, Willdenow, and others. Even his own emendations of the Linnæan system are mentioned only in an oblique manner. What we have said above in praise of the language of this work must be understood to be meant of the physiological parts only, for most of the rest of the book seems to be rather hastily or carelessly composed.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JANUARY.

Reviving Winter Month.

Reviving nature seems again to breathe,
As loosened from the cold embrace of death.

WITH respect to the weather, it has been more changeable during this month than I almost ever recollect it, in so short a space of time. We have had heavy fogs, wind, rain, snow, frost; and, for a day or two at the beginning, and again towards the conclusion of the month, it was as mild as it usually is at the commencement of spring. The fogs have been such that, for nearly ten days, the sun was not once visible.

January 1. The redbreasts were singing almost the whole of this day; and, about noon, a butterfly, which had been revived by the warmth of the sun from its torpid state, was seen flying abroad.

Under a south wall I found this day, in flower, the Red Archangel or dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum* of Linnæus), the daisy, chickweed, groundsel, and a single plant of the pilewort, or lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*), the latter, one of the earliest of the spring plants will not perhaps be in flower, in the hedge-bottoms, and other places where it is usually found, for near a month to come.

During about ten days I was not once able, on account of the bad weather, to get into the fields. My report, for the present month, must consequently be less complete than it might otherwise have been.

January 11. Snow drops are in flower in the gardens; as are likewise primroses, daisies, and the double violet (*viola o. lorata, flore pleno*).

January 20. The blackbird and thrush were both heard to sing.

January 28. Hepaticas (*anemone hepatica*), primroses, the Polyanthus, and crocuses are in flower.

The woodlark, (*alauda arborea*) the field lark, the hedge sparrow, the red-breast, and the blackbird were all heard to sing on this day; and on the day following I heard also the wren and the thrush.

January 30. A small flock of bramblings or mountain finches (*Fringilla Montifringilla* of Linnæus) were seen. These beautiful birds are by no means common in any part of Great Britain, and hitherto very little has been written respecting their habits of life and economy. Pennant, in his British Zoology, has merely described them, and even this very imperfectly. He has entirely omitted to mention that the bill is yellow, and tipped with brown, and that the feathers on the rump and hinder part of the back are white at the extremity, which are very essential characteristics of these birds. The note or voice of the brambling has been compared by Belon to that of the owl, and by Olina to that of the cat: it is, however, a species of bird which I have so seldom seen that I am entirely unacquainted whether either of these writers are, in this respect, correct.

January 31. The spurry, (*Spergula arvensis*) and the dandelion are in flower.
Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season since our last has still continued unfavourable to the young wheats, especially such as were put into the ground at a late period, and they would without doubt have been very materially injured, particularly those which were in a forward and very luxuriant state of growth, had it not been prevented by the snow with which they have been covered and protected during a great part of the month. Considerable mischief must however be sustained in many situations where the land is of a loose light nature, from the sudden alternations from frosts to thaws, in the later sown crops, in consequence of the roots being thrown out of the soil. This we know to have happened in particular instances in some of the southern districts of the kingdom, as well as those of the north. The sharp dry winds and frosts in the latter part of the month have given a favourable check to the too luxuriant vegetation of some crops of this kind.

The luxuriant forward tare crops have been much protected and preserved by the falls of snow in the same manner as the wheats, though in exposed situations they have suffered considerable injury.

The turnips, both the common and Swedish sorts, have stood the severity of the last and present month better than might have been expected, though the excess of wet, in some cases, from the thaws, has contributed to rot the common kinds.

The crops of cabbages and coleseed, which are now in many places pretty extensively cultivated for winter and spring feed, have as usual stood the severity of the weather, with very little if any disadvantage, and will probably supply a large proportion of green food at those periods when they must be much wanted by the farmer.

The operations of the plough have been unusually impeded during the greater part of the month, by the large falls of snow as well as the intense frost which has set in. From these causes but little extent of land has yet had the bean crops put in; nor has much ground from the same circumstances, been put in a state of preparation for other sorts of spring crops.

The same causes have likewise operated equally unfavourably for most other sorts of out door farm business, which will render it necessary for much being performed in the ensuing month. The operations of the barn have however in consequence proceeded with much celerity and dispatch, large quantities of grain having been threshed out both by the flail and machine. The produce has been found in many cases to be greater and better than was expected; though in general it will probably be somewhat lower than the crop of the preceding year.

The store stock of cattle has this month required much care and attention, as well as a full supply of food, which is by no means plentiful. And the unusual severity of the weather, has greatly lessened the produce of the dairy; this cause has also considerably checked the progress of the fattening stock of almost all kinds.

Store cattle have from these circumstances been more plentiful in the markets than is commonly the case, and of course more reasonable, though store pigs have been sold rather high.

In the sheep stock vast losses have been sustained in many parts of the country, especially in the more northern districts, from the drifting of the snow, notwithstanding the utmost care and vigilance of the shepherds. And with the lambing ewes in the more southern parts of the kingdom the farmers have suffered greatly from the same circumstance both in regard to them and their lambs. This will most probably have the effect of advancing the price of this sort of stock considerably in the ensuing month.

The variations in the prices of grain have not been considerable since our last. Except on white peas, there has been little or no advance. At the Corn Exchange, on the 23d, the current prices were as below.

Wheat

	s.	s.	s.	d.
Wheat	46	56	70	0
Fine ditto	72	75	0	
Rye	48	50	0	
Barley	40	46	6	
Malt	66	76	0	
White Peas	158	168	0	
Grey ditto	56	61	0	

	s.	s.
Beans	56	62
Tick ditto	51	57
Oats	28	33
Pollard	97	98
Rape Seed	28	31
Fine Flour	55	60
Second	51	55

In Smithfield market, on the 22d, there was a pretty full supply of both prime and inferior beasts; and beef, mutton, veal, and pork, supported the prices of the preceding market; the sales being tolerably brisk.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	10	to	4 8
Mutton	4	0	to	5 8
Veal	6	6	to	8 0
Pork	6	0	to	7 6

Beasts	1,450
Sheep and Lambs	12,500
Calves	280
Pigs	420

The sales of hay in the Haymarket were considerable on the 22d.

Hay	5	0	0	to	6	6	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	6	6	0	to	7	7	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, to the 24th of February, 1803, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.64. Feb. 24. Wind E.
Lowest 29.20. Jan. 26. Wind W.

Thermometer.

Highest 50°. Feb. 5. Wind N. W.
Lowest 16°. Feb. 15. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 54-hundredths of an inch. { Between the 10th and 11th instant, the mercury fell from 30.00. to 29.46.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 19°. { On the 15th the mercury was as low as 16°, but on the next day at the same hour it was at 35°.

Since our last Report we have had much severe weather, but for the whole month the average height of the thermometer has been more than 36°. The coldest day was the 15th. but when the glass stood at 16°, the wind blew from the west, which indicated a speedy change, and before night there was a fall of snow and rain, and on the next morning the change in the temperature was equal to nearly 20°. In almost all parts of the island, the falls of snow have been very deep, so much so as to render the roads, for a time, altogether impassable. The winds have likewise been violent, and much mischief has been sustained by them.

The average height of the barometer, for the month, is 29.93, and at the present moment, (February 25,) the mercury stands higher than we have seen it for many years, viz. 30.72. The atmosphere has been generally clear, and on thirteen days the sun has shone with great brilliancy during a good part of each day. The wind has been much in the north, north-west, but during the last week it has been chiefly in the East.

Astronomical Anticipations.

Such of our readers as are attentive to the celestial bodies, are informed that the planet Herschel, is this month in an excellent position for observation by a glass of moderate power. On the first he will be on the meridian, soon after three o'clock in the morning, of course to those who have very keen sight, or who are possessed of a telescope, he will be easily discerned any clear night. He will be found in the beginning of Virgo, north-latitude about half a degree. Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, will likewise be visible this month, and will afford good opportunities to observers in the morning before sun-rise. Mercury may, for a very few evenings, if the weather be favourable, be seen soon after sun-set, in the south-west. The Moon will be full on the 12th, at twenty-one minutes past two in the morning: and on the 27th there will be a change, or new moon. On the first, the clock will be before the sun 12' 39", and on the last only 4' 17". What is called the spring quarter, begins twenty-four minutes after six in the evening of the 20th. On the 28th, Jupiter and Venus will be almost close together, being separated only by the distance of two minutes of a degree; the former will be in the sign Pisces, 4° 43', the latter 4° 41'; but in declination they are rather more than a degree apart. It is, however, but seldom, that they are to be seen so near to each other, and if the morning be fair, the early riser will feel himself repaid for his exertion.